# The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. III. NO 233 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915. — CITY PRICE ONE ANNA



When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
*Telegrams:*
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.


## SHIPPING

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

### MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date of sailing about | Steamers | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUNDAY.** | | | | |
| 3rd Oct | Salsette .. | 6000 | .... | .... |
| 10th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 17th " | Karmala .. | 9000 | .... | .... |
| 24th " | Moldavia .. | 10000 | .... | .... |
| 31st " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 7th Nov | Khyber .. | 9000 | .... | .... |
| 14th " | Persia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 21st " | Medina .. | 12500 | .... | .... |
| 28th " | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | 11500 | .... | .... |
| 5th Dec. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia .. | 10000 |
| 12th " | Khiva .. | 9000 | .... | .... |
| 19th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 26th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | .... | .... |

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commanders. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moyori Maru .. | S. Kushibiki | 3178 | 30th Sept | 2nd Oct |
| Rangoon Maru | H. Nomura | 5348 | 2nd Sept | 12th Oct |
| Kivio Maru | T. Sawaki | 3801 | 6th Oct | 16th Oct |
| Iyo Maru .. | K. Okamoto | 6320 | 18th Oct. | 30th Oct |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saigon Maru. .. | 458 | 3rd Oct | 13th Oct. |
| Luzon Maru .. | 4478 | 24th Oct | 4th Nov |
| Chosen Maru .. | 3916 | 6th Nov. | 17th Nov |

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

*Apply to*

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 156, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1915. |
| City of Glasgow .. | A & C | 6545 | Sept. 7th |
| City of London .. | A & C | 9090 | Oct. 11th |
| City of Karachi .. | A & C | 5563 | Oct. 25th |
| City of Marseilles .. | A & C | 8250 | Oct. 30th |
| City of Cairo .. | A & C | 7760 | Nov. 1-th |

HOMEWARD.

| Steamer | Class. | Tons. | Leave Bombay. about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Lahore .. | A & C | 6947 | .... | 16th Oct. |
| City of London .. | A & C | 9000 | .... | 24th Nov. |

| FARES. | 1st. class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd. class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 555 | 832 | 420 | 630 |
| London via Marseilles | 330 | 1,083 | 488 | 798 |
| Liverpool | 600 | 900 | 450 | 675 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool | .. | 943 | .. | 713 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arriva of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

### BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co. Ltd.,
Agents.

## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £2,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampale |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 in a year.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

## SHIPPING

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 2nd October. †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m., 5th Oct.*

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, sailing on Friday, the 1st October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 1st October, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road( near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

30th Sept. 1915.

## SHIPPING

### ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains' | Leave Bombay, about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * S.S. Elysia | 6388 | J. Kinnaird | 27th Sept. 1915 |
| † S. S. Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne R.D.,R.N.R. | 20th Oct. 1915 |
| § S. S. Castalia | 6388 | Wm. Kelso | 24th Oct. 1915 |
| S. S. Olympia.. | 5124 | Alex Andrew | 23rd Nov. 1915 |

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 420 | 630 |
| Bombay to Cairo | 435 | 660 |
| Bombay to Port Said | 450 | 675 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 555 | 867 |
| Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 630 | 942 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | 570 | 855 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 600 | 900 |
| Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow | 867 | 1433 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.


# THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

## B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 — Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439

# WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent characters, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

## WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

### WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

### WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

## MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.



# F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

# F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA — Telephone No. 42.


## BANKING

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDING BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING

### BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen 20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Liaoyang | Pekin. |
| Australia | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalney) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Mukden) | Sydney. |
| Harbin | Nagasaki | (Australia) |
| Hong-Kong | Newchwang | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | New York | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, (Cal. U.S.A.) | | Tsingtau |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,60,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Medan | Manila |
| Calcutta | (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Madras | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Rangoon | Malacca | Hong-Kong |
| Colombo | Kwala-Lumpur | Canton |
| Karachi | (F.M.S.) | Foochow |
| Amritsar | Kiang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Delhi | Seremban (F.M.S. | Tientsin |
| Penang | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Puket | Batavia | (North China) |
| Taiping (F.M.S. | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Saigon | Yokohama |
| | Haiphong | Kobe |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 31.

## BANKING

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | Rs. 26,81,500 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | Rs. 13,14,875 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Rs. 10,30,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS.
Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ..... | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $18,008,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do Hongkew |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau |
| Harbin | Peking | Ylolle |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

## WANTED.

WANTED PUPILS for French class by educated Frenchman twice a week Rs. 10 per month. Apply "TEACHER", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced MOTOR MECHANIC for a fully equipped upcountry Garage Home training essential, apply with credentials and salary required to J. P. G. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1891

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED SUB-AGENTS, well experienced in cotton selections and purchase in the NIZAM DOMINION, good at accounts and knowledge of English indispensable. Apply to Box No. 553, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle," stating salary with certificates of previous experience. 1912

WANTED a CLERK on Rs. 25 P. M. on the temporary establishment in this Office. Those having experience in copying and typing will be preferred. Applications with testimonials must reach undersigned by 11th proximo. No joining expenses will be allowed.

D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh.
Executive Engineer's
Office, East Khandesh,
Jalgaon September, 1915. 1908

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING in the Thomason College, Roorkee. Applicants must possess a degree or diploma from some recognised English Engineering College and must have had practical experience of Buildings and Roads or Railway work in India; the selected candidate will be required to lecture on Civil Engineering subjects generally, exclusive of Irrigation work.
The appointment will, in the first instance, be for the duration of the war only, and no guarantee will be given for subsequent employment.
Salary Rs. 600 to Rs. 800, according to qualifications.
Applications, with copies of certificates and other references, should be addressed to
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
United Provinces,
Industries Department.
801

WANTED the services of retired Supply and Transport Corps CLERKS for re-employment in the Supply and Transport Corps, 4th (Quetta) Division, under the following terms:—
(i) Pensioners will be re-employed in the grade in which they had retired, but no man will be re-employed in any higher grade than 1st class (Pay Rs. 100 p.m.) or in a grade higher than that in which he retired.
(ii) They will not draw pension in addition to the pay of the grade in which re-employed.
(iii) Employment will be terminable at 3 months' notice on either side.
(iv) Extra service will count for increased pension.
(v) All concessions and allowances enjoyed by men on the Active List (except further promotion) will be granted to re-employed men in similar situations.
(vi) Applications must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate of physical fitness for service in Baluchistan and Sind.
(vii) All communications should be addressed to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT, 4th (Quetta) Division, Quetta. 803

## WANTED.

WANTED immediately a qualified COMPOUNDER with knowledge of surgical work. Apply in person to Messrs. PAULING & Co., Thana. 1909

WANTED for Mofussil High School SCIENCE TEACHER. Apply to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, for an up-to-date equipped Printing Press. One who has long experience in the line need apply to Box No. 551 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1906

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED for Gardens good MALLIES and CHOWDRIES, who can speak English or Hindustani. Apply LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Pudukottah State. 806

WANTED an experienced SPINNING MASTER and a first class ENGINEER for Delhi. Testimonials should be forwarded to THE SECRETARY, Krishna Mills Coy., Ltd., Mori Gate, Delhi. 805

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE.—A beautiful HUPMOBILE CAR, 3 seater, coupebody fitted with Morocco leather linings all round glasses, 2 head lamps, 1 side lamp, 1 roof lamp and 1 stiphary with all electric complete wire fittings less batteries and with all tools. Apply to Box No. "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

SALE of Secondhand Machinery (by Dobson and Barlow,.
80 Flat Carding Engines.
30 Heads of Drawing Frames.
11 Slubbling Frames each 80 spindles.
16 Intermediate Frames 124 spindles.
34 Roving Frames 160 spindles.
40 Mules of 822 spindles.
2 Special mules of low counts of 644 spindles.
Particulars on application.
EMPRESS IRON & BRASS WORKS,
1859 Connaught Road, Parel.

FOR SALE.—Wanted to dispose of the entire good-will with stock-in-trade including a Carriage and a Horse, of a long standing well-established and unencumbered business of over half a century standing in the Estate line. Those desirous of getting into a most lucrative business at a reasonable price will find this a splendid opportunity. One connected with a firm of Architects or any business connected with construction of Buildings and those that require connection with Maharaja's, Chiefs, and Elite should not lose this opportunity. The present proprietor undertakes to completely coach and then retire from the business. Please communicate in the first instance with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO LET.—A LARGE BUNGALOW with a big compound and garden at 543, Naigam, Dadar, opposite Morebaug. Apply within. 1892

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift. Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET immediately for the month of October an upper-storied flat in Colaba facing sea, with 4 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms, drawing and dining combined, el. lts. fs. rent very cheap. Apply sharp. ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, 31, Haman St. Tele: No. 2569. 1913

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure*. D 18

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANCHERSHAW NUSSERWANJI RUSTOM FRAMNA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MONGOOMAL ASSANAND, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease exchange gift, trust inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsover is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khambatta Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,125 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 13-13 New No. 13507 Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 1/5521 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2160 (1) and (2) and street No. 9 and 9A and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Mahadoo Essoo Nagarkar and partly by the property of Jeewa Bapoo Gawlee on or towards the West partly by the property of Merwanji Nusserwanji and partly by the Khambatta Lane on or towards the north partly by the property of Jeewanji Hormusji Daniwala and partly by the property of Nagoo Sayajee Kamati and on or towards the south by the property of Edulji Shapurji Engineer.

Dated this 29th day of September 1915.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & WADIA,
1914 Purchasers Attorneys.

### THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 15 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office on the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1915, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1915, on production of their Share-certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 16

### THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 8 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1915, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1915, on production of their Share-certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 1667

### THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 8 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1915, on production of their Share-certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th September to 1st October, 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 1667

### THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 4 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1915, on production of their Share-certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 1667

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 152 OF 1915.

Re CHUGONLAL AMBARAM PUROHIT, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Bhuleshwar, lately trading with Tribhowan Ratanchand Sha under the name Style and Firm of Tribhowan Chaganlal as Cotton Merchants and Commission Agents and now unemployed .....An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th November, 1915, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 28th day of September, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 28th September, 1915.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SYED NASSIR bin SYED USUFF and HASSAN bin MAHOMED as SHIRAVI, Receivers of the estate of Ebrahim bin Abdul Salam, deceased, appointed by the High Court in suit No. 868 of 1915, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property situate at Khetwadi Back Road. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, in or upon the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance, reversion or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void and the property will be transferred to the name of the purchaser in the records of the Collector and Municipality.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 2004 to 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291 to 2294, 2301, 2318, 2319, Collector's New No. A/2/9136, Old Survey Nos. 813, 827, 822 and New Survey No. 3/5504 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 2077 (1a) and Street No. 92A and bounded on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Back Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the South by the property of Amirudin Tyebji and on or towards the West by the property of Bejonji Cursetji Bana.
Dated this 29th day of September, 1915.
DASTUR & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1903

### THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on Thursday the 30th September, 1915, at the Registered office of the Company No. 73, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet upto 30th June, 1915.
2. To transfer certain sums out of net profits.
3. To declare a dividend.
4. To sanction a Bonus to the Company's employees.
5. To elect a Director in place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
6. To confirm the appointments of 2 Directors made by the Board.
7. To appoint agents.
8. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

To execute any other work that may be brought by the chairman.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 17th September, to 30th September, 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) ABJEE OOMERSEE,
Chairman.
Bombay, 16th September, 1915.
1815

### THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT CO,. LD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, 9th October 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to receive and adopt the Liquidators' Report and the Accounts for the second year of liquidation ending 30th April 1915 and to pass the following Resolution:—
"That the Liquidators be and are hereby authorised to hand over the net sale proceeds of the Company's Steam Roller to Mr. Lakhmidas Goculdas Dossa under his mortgage."
CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Associated Accountants (London),
Liquidators,
The Gujarat Automobile Transport Co., Ld.,
(in Voluntary Liquidation).
Bombay, 29th September, 1915. 1907

### NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that we have on the 28th day of September, instant; dismissed from our service our Gumasta (Moonim) Mr. V. Y. Swaminatham and the Public are therefore warned against paying, delivering or handing any moneys, goods or papers or writings payable or deliverable to or intended for our firm of Messrs. R. Hanamanatappa and M. Basattappa and any one inspite of this notice paying delivering or handing to the said V. Y. Swaminatham or any other person on his behalf any moneys, goods or papers or writings payable, deliverable or intended as aforesaid will do so at his own risk and we shall not be responsible for the same.
Bombay, 29th September, 1915.
R. HANUMANTHAPPA & M. BASETTAPPA.
1915 (Per M. Basettappa).

### NOTICE.

SORABJEE COWASJI PETIT and DINSHAW BEHRAM IRANI having retired from our firm as from 31st July, 1915, their interest and responsibility in our business has ceased from that date.
DINSHAW NAMDAR & Co.
Crawford Market, Bombay.
Bombay, 29th September, 1915. 1905

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an action will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1861

## NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1019 of 1915.

VUSSONJI SOJPAL, of Bombay, Jain Hindoo Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the estate of Mulji Versey, deceased ..... Plaintiff.
v.
POONJABAI, widow of Rupsey Raisey, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Notice is hereby given that the above suit has on the 3rd day of September 1915, been instituted in this Hon'ble Court by the above-named plaintiff for himself and all other creditors of the estate of Mulji Versey deceased against the abovenamed defendant praying for the following reliefs:—
(a) That the estate of the deceased Mulji Versey may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That an account may be taken of all the property left by the deceased of Mulji Versey.
(c) That such further accounts may be taken, inquiries made and directions given as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit and proper.
(d) That in the meantime and pending the disposal of this suit, some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the estate of the deceased Mulji Versey.
(e) That the amount due to the plaintiff may be ordered to be paid to him in due course of administration.
(f) That the plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for.
(g) That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

And that this Hon'ble Court has fixed the 12th day of October 1915, for the hearing and final disposal of the above suit.
Dated this 24th day of September 1915.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 24th day of September 1915.
MESSRS. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
1962 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

### SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE NO. EM3-9.

THE Asst. Director of S. and T., 6th Divisional Area, invites written offers, which will be opened at the Office of the Embarkation Supply No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, at 12 noon (S. T.) on Wednesday, the 6th October, 1915, for the supply of Indian food stuffs and grain as per following schedule, from the 1st November, 1915, to the 31st January, 1916, required for shipment to Forces Overseas.
2. Forms of tender and schedules with specifications of the several items and any further particulars are obtainable on application in writing to the Asst-Director of S. and T., 6th Divisional Area at Poona.
3. No earnest money will be required.

| Articles required to be supplied | Where required. |
|---|---|
| 1. Rice<br>2. Ghee<br>3. Gram<br>4. Dhall of sorts<br>5. Gram parched<br>6. Chillies<br>7. Turmeric<br>8. Garlic.<br>9. Ginger<br>10. Sugar<br>11. Pepper<br>12. Limejuice<br>13. Dewa<br>14. Dried fruits<br>15. Tamarind<br>16. Oats (whole)<br>17. Gram (whole)<br>18. Barley (whole)<br>19. Bran<br>20. Nitre<br>21. Crushing of Grain | To be delivered at Alexandra Docks, Bombay, at such time or times and in such quantities as may be required by the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay. |

G. W. PALIN, Col.,
Asst.-Director of S. and T.,
6th (Poona) Divl: Area.
Poona, 19-9-15.

### THE MACDONALD HOSIERY MILLS, LD.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1st.—To appoint Directors in place of those who have resigned.
2nd.—To adopt the accounts as audited by the auditors.
3rd.—To discuss and decide whether the concern should be started or taken into voluntary liquidation.
4th.—To consider informally the proposal of transfer the Agency, if decided to run the Concern.
5th.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
G. H. POONSEY & BROS.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th September, 1915. 1904

### THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

## AUCTION

### CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, SILVER WARE AND PLATEDWARE ETC.

ON SUNDAY the 3rd October 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Flora Building, opposite the Post Office, Byculla, very valuable and handsome household furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall, side and corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofa and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, rocking chairs, cane chairs, office chairs, dinner chairs, cane chairs, office chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich [illegible] silver fiddle spoons and forks, best [illegible] by Reed and Barton, teasets, [illegible] vases, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils etc.
The property of Mrs. W. Valandt.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th Sept., 1915.

### MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at [illegible] floor of "White House" at [illegible] Road, Apollo Bunder and opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel the very valuable [illegible] and made-to-order household [illegible] blackwood highly-polished furniture by Devji Canji and other well-known makers consisting of rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, by Devji Canji, rich clothes and gown presses mirrored chests of drawers half back sofas, rich mirrored large size sideboards, cabinets, corner cabinets, dressing and washing tables, dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored hatstands, writing tabes and chairs, iron beds, brass palmpots on stands and palms, brass bird cage, rich platedware crokery ware glassware, collection of palm and flowerports on stands with palms and flowers etc., etc., also.
Singer's Hand Sewing Machine, (nearly new) Remington Typewriter, rich framed handpainted pictures and engravings in watercolours, Austrian fire proof safes on stands by Lord and Safe Co. Ltd., size 24 by 20 etc., etc.,
The property of Mrs. A. Schultz.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th Sept., 1915.

### BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £562,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £562,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £500,000 |

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

**6th & 7th EPISODES**

are even more sensational than the previous ones.

Two of the Acts were done on immense risk of life.

Truly the "Impossible" has been accomplished.

**DO NOT MISS IT.**

SHE IS A WONDER, AND NO WONDER

MISS PEARL WHITE

IN

# "THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

IS NOW THE SOLE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

As a film it stands alone, not to be beaten either for story, acting, quality or anything else.

Its story is now appearing in this paper and is being read by thousands of our patrons.

Space forbids us mentioning more about this film, but just a visit to our Theatre will more than please you.

TIME.—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

# IMPERIAL CINEMA

The most popular Picture Palace in Bombay.

CHARNI ROAD.

PRICES: Rs. 1-8 As. 12, As. 6, & As. 3.

A sensational Balloon Ascension, and a slide down a huge rock, and Pauline's imprisonment in a burning house are some of the thrills provided in the 6th and 7th Episodes.

**DO NOT MISS IT.**

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 10 p.m.

Our Programme this week contains A RIOT OF MERRIMENT!

**MAX** and **CHAPLIN** the two KINGS of COMEDY!

**CHARLES CHAPLIN** in "RECREATION."

Come and roar at the antics of the Highest Paid Comedian in the World.

**AMONG THE CLOUDS**
HOW A NEW YORK SKYSCRAPER IS BUILT.
SENSATIONAL DEEDS BY WORKMEN.

**FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS**
ALGERIAN CAVALRY ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.
THRILLING & EXCITING HORSEMANSHIP

**KINEMACOLOR 1915.**

A Magnificent film showing the Gorgeous SUNSETS of EGYPT.

The funniest comedy Max has ever made.

**MAX SEES LIFE.**

Taken in the crowded streets of Paris. Max's adventures with a Motor Car is a yell from start to finish. THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL. MAX in a new guise. A DARE-DEVIL COMEDIAN. Shown in 2 uproarious parts.

**WE EXPECT TO SEE YOU!**

TO-NIGHT { 7—0 p.m. 8-45 p.m. 10-30 p.m. } LAST 3 DAYS

8,000 —FEET— **"SALAMBO"** 8,000 —FEET—

AT

**OLYMPIA CINEMA**

SANDHURST ROAD

Tel. 1266. Manager:-Lesli H. Roth

**PALACE**

OF

VARIETIES

**GAIETY TIEATRE**

BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY.

The house of VAUDEVILE-The home of fun.

OPENING OF THE

Season's Anusement

***Friday, October 1st***

SPECAL

GALA NIGHT

MIS

**GLADY KERR**
**GLADYS KERR**

DAINTY SOUBRETTE

AID

DANCER

MISS

**LAURA DIAMOND**
**LAURA DIAMOND**

Instrumentalist and Soubrette

NEW FACES—NEW SONGS—NEW DANCES

AND

NEW BUSINESS

OUR SPICIAL TCPICAL

THE

INSPECTION of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS BY H. E. LORD WILLINGDON.

Come and see the Scottish Co. March Past

PORT TRUST VOLUNTEERS'

Opening of the Miniature Rifle Range

H. H. MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR TEAM *vs.* PARSEES.

Arrival of H. H. The Maharajah of Jodhpore.

KEYSTONE COMEDY—CHARLES CHAPLIN

(In Making a Living)

OUR STAR DRAMA

COLOURED—IN 2 PARTS

**PSYCHE**

of intense mythological interest.

MAX'S CHOSEN BRIDE.

(Amusing Comedy)

A scream and yell from start to the finish.

The Manual Acrobatic Quartette (Variety).

Such a quiet dog too (Comic).

**PALACE**

OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE 6-30 and 10 p.m.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The only Variety in Town

**NEW** SONGS SKETCHES PICTURES

**BREAKFAST TIFFIN and DINNER**

Equal to anything in town for

Rs. 50 per Month

AT

**TERNATIONAL STORES**

NEXT TO MAJESTIC HOTEL,

OPP. PYRKE'S.

**Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.**

**GAZDAR & Co.,**

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

*56, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,

Bath-room Fittings, etc.

**SMART TAILORING**

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

**DANN & CO.,**

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

**MARTIN'S PIOLS & STEEL PILLS**

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy* for *constipation*. D 19


## SHIPPING

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linga | Cutbush | Karachi |

Sept. 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baron Fairlie | Mach Donald | Calcutta |
| Zayani | Weeks | P. Gulf |
| Worsley Hall | Grey | Cochin |
| Baltic | Camp | Colombo |

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

Wednesday, September 29, 1915.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. City of Lahore | McFee | K. N. & Co |
| B. Bellasco | Robertson | W. & A. G. & Co |
| C. & R. Oolobaria | Armour | M. M. & Co |
| D. & E. Clivegrove | Carling | J. Mackintosh & Co |
| F. Wartenfels | McKenzie | W. & A. G. & Co |
| G. Sardar | Ookerji | T. M. & Co |
| H. Ferrara | Baillie | Shaw Wallace & Co |
| K. Saint Ninian | Muckart | T. M. & Co |
| N. Ramsay | Mullen | J. F. & Co |
| Q. Umtata | Cox | W. & A. G. & Co |
| P. Montebello | Grimaldi | Italian Mail S. N. Co |

**HARBOUR WALL.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ponani | | K. N. & Co |

**VICTORIA DOCK.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Rheinfels | | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 3 Kowelt | Wilson | T. M. & Co |
| 4 Islami | | M. M. & Co |
| 5 Egyptian Prince | Guillan | D. Nanji & Co |
| 6 Hampstead | Hunter | T. M. & Co |
| 7 Palamcotta | Downing | M. M. & Co |
| 10 & 11 Moyori Maru | Kushikiku | N. Y. Kaisha |
| 12 & 13 City of Calcutta | Rigby | K. N & oC |
| 16 Dwarka | Prince | M. M. & Co |

**ALEXANDRA DOCK.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Querimba | Bamber | M. M. & Co |
| 4 Nellore | King | P. & O. Co |

H. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salsette | Armitage | P. & O. Co |
| Glenmoor | | K. N. & Co |

**MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chakla | Allen | M.M. & Co. |

**VESSELS IN THE STREAM.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ardanmhor | Cockell | |
| Brig Flor-de-Mar | Nacoda | |
| Khosrou | Hannah | T. M. & Co |
| Kinkon Maru | Tenjimato | G. Arbuthnot & Co |
| Lord Cromer | Fellows | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Sardinia | Jaffery | P. & O. Co |

### EXPORTS.

Sept. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rheinfels (s) 25 bales sawri cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons; 61 bales wool, J. Laljee & Co.; 161 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 44 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.

City of Lahore (s) 72 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 179 bales wool, W. A. Graham & Co.; 114 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1,002 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 500 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 3,000 cwts. poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette (s) 46 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Egyptian Prince (s) 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

Wartenfels (s) 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cake, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wartenfels (s) 4,002 cwts. rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4,000 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 100 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Hampstead (s) 5,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Mayon Maru (s) 150 cases castor oil, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mayon Maru (s) 118 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Nellore (s) 750 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 400 bales cotton twist, J. David; 90 cwts. Persian gum, P. Jethabhoy; 175 cwts. red raisin manooka, T. Canji & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 64 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

### IMPORTS.

S. S. Sardenia from Shanghai, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—62 cases canned fruits, 46 cases canned grass, 3 cases canned asparages, 3 cases dried fruits, 10 cases canned salmon, 18 cases mathew silk, 30 cases punjamin silk, 258 cases banglee, 80 bundles canes, 40 rolls, 1 case matting, 1 case cigars, 1 case paint, 1 package dry cakes, 1 case lacquered-ware, 5 cases, 3 chests yellow silk, 25 bales galangal, 1 box gambier, 9 cases fine silk, 465 bags betelnuts, 2,951 bags rice, 552 bags sago flour, 320 bags pepper, 23 cases mace, 322 slabs tin, 1 bundle carpets, 101 cases pinapples, 101 cases, 46 packages, 35 bundles gum, 608 bundles rattans, 63 bags nutmegs, 7 bundles old gunnies, 44 pieces zinc bars, 665 cases milk, 3,131 packages corned beef, 300 cases jam, 25 cases, 109 packages provisions, 31 cases milk powder, 4 casks tallow, 5 tons holy stones, 10 cases amorees, 5 packages medicine, 5 bags old copper, 8 bags old brass, 60 cases cheese, 1 roll leather, 1,833 bags copra, 3,071 cases firecrackers, 3 pcs. bronze rods, 975 bags sugar, 880 rolls earthenware, 10 cases cassia oil, 2 cases aniseed oil, 50 cases munsel, 80 coils rope, 2 cases cotton thread, 9 cases glass beads, 2,275 cassia, 57 cases paper, 18 cases silk yarn, 260 bars silver, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 8 cases antimony ware, 12 cases cotton goods, 1 case silk umbrellas, 134 bales, 82 bundles raw silk, 299 cases, 72 packages silk piece goods, 2,692 bags sessamun seeds, 1,355 bags beans, 7,077 bags peas, 640 packages, 1,328 chests 721 cases tea.

S. S. Montebello from Genoa, Agents, Peninsula Italiana:—7,000 pieces marble tiles, 1 cases cotton goods, 28 bales cotton yarn, 1 case hemp thread, 9 cases combs.


Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. C.18


## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th September, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the south-east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.85in. and Delhi 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the central and the northern districts and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is much below the average in the south-east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north and the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.22in. and Jaipur 0.14in. of rain during thunderstorms. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval records 0.18in. and Surat 0.57in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in north Gujarat and Central India West. Maximum temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Deesa; minimum temperature is also above the average at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces. Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and rather heavy; Bombay has had 1.78in., Ratnagiri 2.51in., Mormugao 1.80in. and Karwar 0-70in. Skies are heavily clouded over the whole division. Day temperature is below the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.24in., Sholapur 1.00in., Bijapur 1.33in. and Belgaum 0.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Maximum temperature is below the average at Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given rather heavy rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay Deccan. Elsewhere in the Peninsula rainfall has been nearly general but light. Local rain is reported from the south Kathiawar coast and south Gujarat. Some showers have been recorded in the south-east Punjab and west Rajputana. The disturbed weather conditions which lay off the Konkan coast yesterday have moved northwards and are to-day very near the south Kathiawar coast and may move further north-eastwards.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay Deccan, local on the Coromandel coast, the Madras Deccan, the Carnatic, Mysore, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and some showers in Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the south-east Punjab.

Erratum.—In yesterday's report in the column "General Remarks" read "Malabar coast" for "Madras coast."

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of September, 1915.*

| STATIONS | Temp. In Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. In Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity: 8 A. M. | Rainfall: Past 24 hours. | Rainfall: Total 1st June to date | Departure, 1st June to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WESTERN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bunder | 93.2 | 79.2 | 62 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Do. (28th) | | | | | | |
| Jask | 91.5 | 82.7 | 73 | .. | 0 | —0.06 |
| Do. (28th) | | | | | | |
| Muskat | 91.5 | 81.2 | 76 | .. | 0 | —0 17 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 101.5 | 80.5 | 73 | 0.07 | 0.65 | —4 08 |
| Rawalpindi | 90.2 | 69.1 | 85 | .. | 14.25 | —8.13 |
| Lahore | 90.2 | 73.0 | 81 | .. | 5.27 | —9.81 |
| Hissar | 88.6 | 72.1 | 92 | 0.85 | 6.24 | .. |
| Ambala | 81.1 | 70.3 | 81 | 0.21 | 21.76 | —1.69 |
| Delhi | 82.0 | 72.3 | 91 | .. | 13.05 | —10.31 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 99.0 | 79.9 | 65 | .. | 14.70 | —9.40 |
| Mainpuri | 96.6 | 77.2 | 76 | .. | 21.16 | —1.80 |
| Jhansi | 95.8 | 74.8 | 71 | .. | 19.49 | —14.88 |
| Cawnpore | 90.4 | 75.9 | 81 | .. | 55.40 | 23.36 |
| Allahabad | 90.6 | 75.1 | 79 | .. | 39.38 | 5.44 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 108.7 | 82 2 | 67 | .. | 0.06 | —2.20 |
| Karachi | 87.1 | 78.0 | 64 | .. | 0.26 | —5.88 |
| Ajmer | 98.0 | 77.0 | 74 | 0.22 | 8.74 | —10.12 |
| Jaipore | 99.5 | 75 2 | 78 | 0.14 | 9.70 | —11.93 |
| Kotah | 100.6 | 78.6 | 62 | .. | 14.90 | —11.18 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 97.0 | 80.8 | 53 | .. | 3.69 | —9.59 |
| Dwarka | 92.3 | 79.6 | 70 | .. | 7.57 | —6.07 |
| Veraval | 81.4 | 75.6 | 86 | 0.18 | 9.71 | —7.34 |
| Rajkot | 93.8 | 74.9 | 71 | .. | 10.58 | —14.85 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 91.6 | 77.4 | 77 | .. | 9.55 | —10 01 |
| Surat | 92.1 | 75.3 | 84 | 0.57 | 23.08 | —16.01 |
| Ahmedabad | 99.5 | 74.9 | 64 | .. | 0.86 | —18.10 |
| Deesa | 101.7 | 80.8 | 60 | .. | 4.91 | —18.24 |
| Neemuch | 95.2 | 74.3 | 64 | .. | 13.28 | —13.62 |
| Indore | 88.7 | 70.1 | 67 | .. | 24.23 | —5.85 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 89.5 | 72.5 | 76 | .. | 36.26 | 15.82 |
| Sangor | 91.2 | 71.2 | 80 | .. | 40.36 | —1.67 |
| Hoshangabad | 90.9 | 74.2 | 82 | .. | 40.76 | —4.41 |
| Khandwa | 92.4 | 71.3 | 79 | .. | 21.46 | —5 61 |
| Akola | 98.0 | 72.4 | 74 | .. | 24.07 | —3.86 |
| Amraoti | 98.8 | 72.5 | 75 | .. | 29.29 | —0.40 |
| Nagpor | 90 6 | 73.8 | 73 | .. | 41.86 | —1.42 |
| Chanda | 90.5 | 72.8 | 79 | .. | 36.18 | —11.33 |
| Raipur | 88.5 | 74.1 | 82 | .. | 44.77 | 0.65 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 85.1 | 76.4 | 92 | 1.78 | 73.58 | 5.00 |
| Ratnagiri | 79.5 | 73.5 | 98 | 2.51 | 95.25 | —0.03 |
| Mormugao | 78.8 | 74.9 | 98 | 1.80 | 80.83 | —5.12 |
| Karwar | 80.7 | 74.8 | 91 | 0.70 | 91.66 | —19.62 |
| DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 87.4 | 71.4 | 79 | .. | 18.97 | 0.16 |
| Ahmednagar | 83.5 | 69.3 | 96 | .. | 24.84 | 7.00 |
| Poona | 81.4 | 69.3 | 94 | 0.24 | 33.47 | 13.29 |
| Sholapur | 80.5 | 70.4 | 89 | 1.00 | 22.03 | —0.62 |
| Bijapur | 84.0 | 69.8 | 90 | 1.33 | 18.63 | 4.49 |
| Belgaum | 75.2 | 67.8 | 97 | 0.38 | 43.17 | 5.26 |
| Aurangabad | 84.5 | 70.2 | 86 | .. | 24.52 | 0.32 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 89.1 | 72.7 | 79 | .. | 29.77 | —6.19 |
| Hyderabad | 88.8 | 71.2 | 92 | .. | 39.81 | 16.85 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 81.9 | 75.6 | 93 | 0 97 | 86.40 | —22.30 |
| Calicut | 81.0 | 75.7 | 93 | 2.73 | 89.73 | —1.66 |
| Cochin | 83.6 | 74.5 | 91 | 1.93 | 82.02 | 9.49 |
| Colombo | 84.7 | 77.4 | 82 | 0.07 | 27.96 | 7.28 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 90.3 | 75 0 | 94 | 1.00 | 34.34 | 11.17 |
| Bellary | 87.8 | 72 1 | 81 | 0.24 | 20.96 | 10.53 |
| Cuddapah | 91.0 | 72.7 | 91 | 0.88 | 14.67 | —4.67 |
| Madras | 91.8 | 73.8 | 80 | 0.01 | 19.11 | 3.27 |
| Bangalore | 81.6 | 67.0 | 92 | 0.61 | 22.05 | 3.09 |
| Coimbatore | 84.6 | 71.6 | 82 | 0.46 | 10 14 | 4.64 |
| Trichinopoly | 88 6 | 74.5 | 86 | 0.92 | 12 59 | 1.40 |
| Negapatam | 87.5 | 78.5 | 88 | 1.14 | 10.93 | 0.38 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 29th September 1915 was 29.009 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.**

Bombay, 28th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.679 | inches |
| Temperature of Air | 80.7 | degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77.9 | " |
| Dew Point | 77.0 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.888 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | 8.6 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.1 | " |
| Minimum do. do. | 76.8 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | ESE, W, SSE. | |
| Movement of Wind do. do. | 103 miles. | |
| Fall of Rain | 1.78 | inches |
| Total fall during month | 10.15 | " |
| Do. do. year | 74.98 | " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Sept. 29th | 0.01 | " |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

| Day of Week | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time. | HIGH WATER: Depth on Still. | LOW WATER: Month. | LOW WATER: Bombay. Mean Time. | LOW WATER: Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. | h m | ft. in. | Sept. | h. m | ft in. |
| W. | 29 | m 2 29 | 26 2 | 29 | m 8 7 | 20 8 |
| | | 2 0a | 24 10 | | 8 6a | 17 5 |
| TH | 30 | m 3 9 | 25 5 | 30 | m 8 48 | 21 3 |
| | Oct. | 4 2a | 24 0 | Oct. | 8 42a | 18 5 |
| FR. | 1 | m 3 16 | 23 3 | 1 | m 9 59 | 21 11 |
| | | | | | 9 36a | 19 3 |
| SAT. | 2 | m 5 14 | 24 5 | 2 | 0 49a | 21 10 |
| | | 4 44a | 22 9 | | 11 15a | 19 9 |
| SUN. | 3 | m 6 51 | 24 0 | 3 | | |
| | | 6 33a | 22 11 | | 1 53a | 21 0 |
| MON | 4 | m 8 4 | 25 2 | 4 | m 1 0 | 19 6 |
| | | 7 59a | 23 10 | | 2 31a | 20 0 |
| TU | 5 | m 8 48 | 25 11 | 5 | m 2 4 | 11 11 |
| | | 8 56a | 25 1 | | 3 4a | 11 11 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Sept. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| " 29 (Wednesday) | " 6h. 29m | " 6h. 30m. |
| " 30 (Thursday) | " 6h 29m | " 6h. 29m. |
| Oct. 1 (Friday) | " 6h 29m | " 6h. 29m. |
| " 2 (Saturday) | " 6h. 29m. | " 6h. 28m. |
| " 3 (Sunday) | " 6h. 29m | " 6h. 27m. |
| " 4 (Monday) | " 6h. 30m. | " 6h. 26m. |
| " 5 (Tuesday) | " 6h. 30m. | " 6h. 25m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15m 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 29th Sept. 1915. | Total since 1st June 1915. | 1st June to 29th September 1914. | 1st June to 29th September 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Observatory | 1.78 | 73.58 | 81.28 | 68.61 |
| Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] | 1.71 | 75.85 | 84.18 | 78.95 |
| Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.] | 1.82 | 71.36 | 86.24 | 78.32 |
| Byculla [J. J. Hospital] | 1.48 | 78.78 | 92.96 | 80.91 |

## MADRAS JOURNALIST'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

### DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

Justice Backewell delivered judgment this morning in the suit brought by V. Ramaswami Iyer against the "Madras Times" company for Rs. 37,400 odd, dismissing the same with cost. His Lordship held that the plaintiff was appointed by two directors of which the plaintiff himself was one and that the Company having had no sufficient disinterested advice was not bound by such appointment and that from the evidence on behalf of the plaintiff and the evidence of the other side, it was plain that he had no business or literary qualifications necessary to be co-editor and that therefore he was rightly dismissed.


**Don't Neglect Anything**

GREEN ESSENCE of Pudina

It is the common folly of mankind to neglect many things which may be very useful, and medically efficacious if properly used. **PUDINA** is such a thing **GREEN ESSENCE** of it is especially efficacious in cases of flatulence, Stomachache Indigestion, Nausea, Low Appetite, etc. To infants it is wonderfully useful. NO HOUSEHOLD should be without a phial of it.

Price As. 8 per phial.

**Dr. S. K. BURMAN,**

153, Harrison Road,-CALCUTTA

Te. Add.—"Camphor."

**HEUMATISM**

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF. RAPID CURE.

Gout Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the joints, Mental depression, Gravel, Arthritis, Kidney troubles etc., etc.

Shall be positively cured by

**FRUCTISINE**

(Made in England)

Fructisine is 38 times more dissolvent than Lithium Urate. It is a natural Fruic Acid and is of great value for curing impurities of Blood Nervous headaches, Insomnia and all other nervous diseases.

Fructisine is a Boon to the Womankind and is the best Tonic of incalculable value.

Try it without delay-Can be had everywhere

*Sole Agents:—*

**BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,**

25, Esmail Building, Church Gate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

*Sub Agents:*—SHROFF BROTHERS, Opp. WHITEAWAYS, BOMBAY.

**GOUT**

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

**VISEM**

(Seed of Strength)

**This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.**

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

**It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.**

**VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.**

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

ST. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. 19

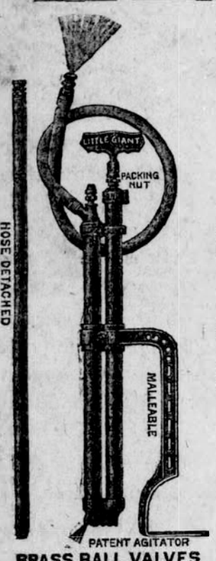
# ELECTRIC FANS.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed) .. .. .. .. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 12" (Fixed) .. .. .. .. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 16" (Oscillating). .. .. .. | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 12" (Oscillating). .. .. .. | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| 230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed) .. .. .. .. | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 12" (Fixed) .. .. .. .. | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 16" (Oscillating). .. .. .. | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| " " " " " 12" (Oscillating). .. .. .. | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| 230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades | 65 | 0 | 0 |

**CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.**

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.






**K. B. JOSHI & Co.**

321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

**BRASS SPRAY PUMPS**

Best for spraying any fruit and flower trees; fitted with patent-agitator.-Will throw a solid stream 50 feet. Completely made of brass. With hose and nozzle.

Price Rs. **20** only.

Send your order on the above address.

**BRASS BALL VALVES**



**HEALO**

**HEALO SKIN SOAP.**

A Toilet Luxury of great medicinal value, made from purest materials only, containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin. Removes scurf and prevents hair from falling.

Annas **8** per tablet.

**HEALO BLOOD ENRICHERS.**

The Perfect Blood and Complexion Pills. Re[gu]lates the bowels, purifies the bl[ood] and greatly assists the external treatment.

Per Bottle As. **14.**

**BOILS AND RASHES**

Are instantly removed and cured by Healo Skin Ointment, the sovereign remedy for Eczema, Cuts, Burns, Eruptions, Barber's Rash, Chilblains, Sunburn, Scruf, Sore or Tender Feet, Irritation and other Diseases of the Skin.

Price per tin Annas **14** & Rs. **2-2.**

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

***Sole Agents:—***

**MADON SON & Co.,**

**(The Original Madon & Co.)**

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.



**DO YOU USE**

**THE BEST FOR ECONOMY & COMPLEXION**

FACTORY, GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.



**THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE**

**Company, Limited.**

Worked on a scientific basis and mo economically under the expert actuaria advice of

GEORGE, ING, ESQ., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Londi

Low rates, liberal conditions

*For particulars apply to:—*

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.,
Managing Director
23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

**AGENT WANTED.**

Kasagara does not merely relieve constipation temporarily but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16



CENT OF ORIENTALS

**Otto Dilbahar**

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dain[ty] and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbana contains no spiri or alchohol but i is an essence o thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dil bahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra.
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

'OTTO DILBAHAR.

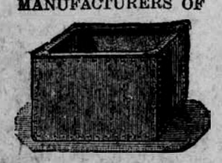
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.



**THE ORIENTL IRON WORKS.**

MANUFACTURERS OF



**STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS;**

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.


# COMMERCIAL.

## THE AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN SUCCESS.

A cable has been received at the London office of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia giving the result of the Commonwealth Government War Loan, says the "Statist" of which the first instalment of £5,500,000 at 4½ per cent. was recently offered in Australia. This is the first time that the Australian Government has issued a loan locally, and the result is very gratifying. The details are as follows:—

New South Wales.—4,750 applications for £5,383,710.

Victoria.—8,072 for £5,137,560.
Queensland.—1,523 for £1,007,720.
South Australia. 1,347 for £844,120.
West Australia.—456 for £206,560.
Tasmania.—599 for £352,740.

Thus the loan was applied for two and a-half times over. These figures do not include applications from places one day distant by post from the capital of each State, so that the final total of subscriptions will be still larger. Writing on July 28th, in the week when the subscription lists were opened, our Melbourne correspondent discusses the issue, and the financial policy of which it is a part:—In announcing the arrangements for the Australian War Loan in the House of Representatives on July 21st, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, Mr. Fisher, stated that the British Government on July 6th had told the Commonwealth Government that it would be very agreeable to it if the Commonwealth could raise the money to meet the war expenditure of its own forces. The Commonwealth requirements for war purposes for the financial year will not be less than £40,000,000 and the Government therefore propose to appeal to the people of Australia for a loan of £20,000,000 (for war purposes only), to be issued by instalments. This does not interfere with the arrangements for advances to be made by the British Government. These arrangemets represent a total of £24,500,000, of which £15,600,000 has already been received, leaving £8,900,000 to come. The number of troops of all ranks who have left Australia is 74,576, and adding 16,921 in training on July 10th, the total force raised is 91,497; and Mr. Fisher made it clear that the whole cost of the naval and military forces within and without Australia is borne by the Commonwealth Government. This, it may be added, is simply in accordance with the system of government, under which defence is a federal matter. In arranging for the issue of the loan within Australia, the Commonwealth Government has had the benefit of the advice and active support of the banks and other financial institutions to whom Mr. Fisher expressed his thanks, stating that the banks had generously agreed to charge neither commission nor exchange in connection with the subscription to the loan. The opinion arrived at was that the loan would be successfully floated in Australia without a serious disturbance of the moneymarket if it were floated in four instalments of £5,000,000 each. But while the first instalment of £5,000,000 is now being offered, it is officially announced that the full amount subscribed will be accepted, or, in other words, the amount of the instalment is left indefinite. The prospectous, since issued, shows that the 4½ per cent. War Loan will be repaid at par on December 15, 1925, and that the price of issue is par, instalments being payable as follows:—£10 per cent. on application, £15 on September 15th, £20 on October 15th, £25 on November 15th, and £30 on November 30th. The subscription list will be closed on August 31st. The first half-year's interest will be paid on December 15th. The terms give about 1½ per cent in accrued interest, so that the loan is virtually issued at 98½ net. On a ten years' currency this represents a yield, including redemption at par, of about £4,13s 10d per cent. The interest is free of Commonwealth and State income-tax. Arrangements have been made for the enactment of legislation by the States, where still necessary, to make the issue an authorised trustee investment. The bonds and inscribed stock will be accepted at par in payment of Commonwealth probate and succession duty. This duty, according to the last Budget, is expected to yield upwards of £1,000,000 per annum, and the provision in question should therefore be of appreciable importance in checking any tendency to weakness in the market.

## SHIPPING PROSPERITY.

Probably merchant shipping owners would fail to recall a time when they have had greater reason to be thankful to our Navy for making it possible to carry on business with all parts of the world, and moreover under conditions which, in some directions at least, must have brought unusually large profits. Especially perhaps, is this so in the case of the "tramp" steamers, which, of course, reap the full benefit of high freights. The conditions apply less directly perhaps, to some of the leading passenger lines, though the Cunard Company, with its freight and tonnage so admirably adapted for Government requirements, will, it is thought, have good accounts to present to its shareholders. To take one commodity alone—nitrate—it would seem that freight rates are now from three to four times the usual figure previous to the war, and indeed in the case of South African trade generally extraordinarily high freight rates are spoken of. It is even said that normal freights of about 35s. a ton now command anything from 60s. to 85s. a ton, though it would almost seem as if some of the higher quotations must refer to somewhat special transactions, but even as regards what may be termed more ordinary business, tonnage rates are frequently quoted at quite three times the normal rate. By themselves, such figures would spell most extraordinary prosperity for some of the companies, and the tramp boats, but it must be remembered that these high freights are offset by various forms of increased expenditure, especially as regards coal, while war and marine risks have also advanced. Moreover, those who may be receiving extraordinary profits from shares in tramp steamers will doubtless recall the necessity for effecting realisations when prices are abnormally high, because just as profits are enormous, under such circumstances, so in more normal times, and especially during periods of trade depression, shares of some of the smaller shipping concerns are often enough practically unsaleable.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Sept. 28th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | | 12,000 |
| " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | 3,000 |
| " Sales of East India .. | | 100 |
| " Imports .. .. .. | | 14,000 |
| Mid. Americans .. .. .. .. | | 7.04d |
| Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. .. | | 9.60d |
| New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time) | January .. | 12.67 |
| | March .. | 12.92 |
| New York Official noon call | January .. | 12.64 |
| | March .. | 12.92 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | January .. | 12.55 |
| | March .. | 12.83 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Sales.. .. .. .. | 12,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. .. | 14,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| September | 6.80 | 6.87 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 6.80 | 6.87 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 6.81 | 6.88 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 6.86 | 6.93 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 6.87 | 6.93 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 6.88 | 6.94 |
| Feb.-March | 6.89 | 6.96 |
| March-April | 6.90 | 6.97 |
| April-May | 6.91 | 6.98 |
| May-June | 6.91 | 6.98 |
| June-July | 6.90 | 6.99 |
| July-Aug. | 6.88 | 6.95 |
| Aug.-Sept. | 6.74 | 6.81 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 28th.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 6.80 | 6.92 |
| Sept-Oct. | 6.80 | 6.91 |
| Oct.-Nov. | 6.81 | 6.92 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 6.86 | 6.96 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 6.87 | 6.97 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 6.88 | 6.98 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 6.89 | 7.00 |
| March-April | 6.90 | 7.01 |
| April-May | 6.91 | 7.01 |
| May-June | 6.91 | 7.01 |
| June-July | 6.90 | 6.99 |
| July-Aug. | 6.88 | 6.97 |
| Aug.-Sep. | 6.74 | 6.82 |

### MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 28th,

Tone of Cloths:—Buyers and sellers apart.
Tone of Yarns:—Quiet and fair.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 28th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good .. .. .. | | 4.90 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | | 5.05 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | | 5.20 |
| M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good .. .. | | 5 40 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | | 5.70 |
| " Broach Good .. .. .. | | 6.35 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | | 6.50 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | | 6.65 |
| " Scinde Good .. .. .. | | 4.90 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | | 5.05 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | | 5.20 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 28th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. | | 78,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | | 4,000 |
| " " to Continent .. | | |
| Futures at New York Oct. .. .. | | 12.10 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | | 11.95 |
| Futures at New York Jan. .. .. | | 12.64 |
| Previous closing price .. .. .. | | 12.5 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. | | 12 4 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | | 12 0 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. .. | | 11.7 |
| Previous price .. .. .. .. | | 11.6 |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. .. .. | | 12.5 |
| Previous price .. .. | | 12.3 |
| Futures at New Orleans Mar. .. .. | | 12 |
| Previous price .. .. | | |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | | |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. .. | | 4.1 |
| Silver Commercial Bars . .. .. | | |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 28

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 30 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall is caused by absence of buyers.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Disc | t Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. | 4⅜ |
| " | Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. | 4⅝ |
| " | Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | 5⅜ |
| " | " " " 6 " .. | 6 |
| Inter | day to day loans .. .. | 3¼ |
| " | 7 day market loans .. .. | 4¼ |
| Amou | Withdrawn from the Bank of | |
| Eng | d about . .. .. | £430,000 |
| Transf | Deferred on Calcutta | |
| Rs. 5, | 000 @ ¼ 1/32 | |
| Exchang | on London at Paris | Francs. 27.55 |

### WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 28th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3½ % 192 | —1928 .. .. | £92 3/16 |
| 4½ % 192 | —1945 .. .. | £97 7/16 |

## MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 28th

### WHEAT.

Bombay [Club], No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship N[ew] Sellers.
White Del[hi], per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Choice Wh[ite] Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.
F. A. Q. R[ed] Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers

### SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario S[anta] Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta [Russo]—62½ lbs. Nominal.

### AUSTRALIAN.

South Au[stralian] Nominal.
Victorian, Nominal.
New Sout[h] Wales, Nominal.
Karachi B[arley] Nominal.

### SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers .. .. 60
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers .. .. .. 53/3
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Sept-Oct Sellers .. .. .. 56/6
Toria Rapeseed. 3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 53
Rapeseed Ferozepore Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53

### LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept.-Oct.. Sellers .. .. .. .. 51/6

### COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Hull Value .. .. .. £8/15

### METALS.

English b[ars] Selected Copper .. £82½
Standard [Co]pper G.M.B.. .. £71
Copper B[rok]ers .. .. £95
Yellow M[eta]l .. .. .. 11
Hard Spe[lter].—Nominal . .. 45
Tin Plate[s] I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box [we]ighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool .. .. .. 18/9
Iron Corr[uga]ted sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.C[oal] . Liverpool .. £17
Pig Iron, [No.] 1, Gartsherrie.. 4/5

### FREIGHT.

Coals:—C[lif]f to Bombay Canal. Value 25

### JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java [No]s. 16/18 O. & F. Calcutta September-December 19/10½
Raw Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December 20
Fine White Java O. & F. Calcutta September-December 21/10½
Fine White Java, O. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December 22
Linseed Calcutta September-October Value 55/6

Java Sugars on 27th unchanged.

### RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers 2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers. 2/4½

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 29.

On receipt of strong advices from the other side Broach opened at 301½ and advanced to 302. Prices subsequently became easier and Colaba the ruling rate was about Rs. 30.

Only a moderate business has been done in contracts but a large amount of speculative buying was done in the bazaar

There was a much better demand for ready cotton.

We quote:—
F. G. Bengal 238.
Fine K/Akola 267/8.
Good Broach 300.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

| Growths. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. Broach .. .. .. .. | | | 298 | Apr. 25'16 |
| " " " " | | | | |
| M. Bengal (Ry. terms) | 248 | 238 | .. | Jan. 25'16 |
| R. Rajputana (Ry. terms) .. | | | .. | .. |
| M. Sind Punjab (Ryterms) .. | | | .. | .. |
| M. Khandesh .. .. | 253/4 | .. | .. | Jan. 25'16 |
| M. Mathia .. .. .. | | | .. | .. |
| M. Khandwa Sanawad .. | | | .. | .. |
| M. Wardha, Hinganghat | 282 | .. | .. | Jan. 25'16 |
| M. Nagpore .. .. | 280 | .. | .. | .. |
| M. Akola Khgm. Fair staple .. .. | 236/7 | .. | .. | Jan. 25'16 |
| M. Bengals .. .. | 246 | .. | .. | Nov. 1915 |
| " .. .. | 247 | .. | .. | Dec. 1915 |
| M. Yeotmal .. .. | | | | |
| M. Dhamangaum Pulgam | | | | |
| M. Oomrawateedescription) .. .. | | | | |
| Ginned Dharwar .. | | | | |
| M. Westerns .. .. | | | 284 | Oct. 1915 |
| M. Westerns .. .. | | | 240 | " |
| M. Miraj .. .. | | | | |
| M. Compta .. .. | | | | |
| M. Bhagalkote .. | | | | |
| M. Bijapore .. .. | | | | |

### RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th September, 1915:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. | 6,048 Bales. |
| Wheat .. | 13,408 cwts. |
| Linseed .. | 2,850 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed .. | 5,053 " |
| Gingellyseed .. | 2,188 " |
| Poppyseed .. | 834 " |
| Groundnuts .. | 2,623 " |
| Castorseed .. | 5,040 " |
| Rice .. | 9,173 " |
| Myrabollams .. | 1,800 " |
| Cottonseed .. | 12,293 " |
| Mowraseed .. | 146 " |
| Gram .. | 4,703 " |
| Joowar .. | 31,865 " |
| Maize .. | 1,400 " |
| Barley .. | 1,010 " |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi A.-May ... Rs. 6-11.6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..
Forward ..

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 7.8
Brown Kanri .. Rs. 8.
Yellow Guzerat .. Rs. 8.8
Poppyseed.
Ready ..
Grounduts .. Rs. 6.10
Mowraseed .. Rs. 4.0
Castorseed
Ready .. Rs. 7.5.
Cottonseed .. Rs. 23.8,
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent.
per candy Nominal.

### EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 4d. any time.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward .. 1s. 4 5-16d. any time.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready .. 1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. Ready .. 19½ Nominal
60 d-s. Hong-Kong .. 133
Do. Shanghai .. 171½
60 d-s. Yokohama .. 153½

### BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold .. | 25-4-0 |
| Australian Do. .. | 24-3-0 |
| Bombay Do. .. | 24-2-0 |
| English Shovel Sovereigns .. | 15.14-0 |
| English Napoleons .. | 15-1-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready .. | 60-4-0 |

### SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened slightly easy to-day but in the afternoon the rates hardened and at the close an upward tendency was noticed. Para Iron and Steel shares improved a little.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 1527½ N. D., Fazulbhai at Rs. 390, Standards at Rs. 890 X. D., and Centrals at Rs. 1307½.

Madhavji was placed at Rs. 1,105 in the morning but subsequently improved and closed at Rs. 1,115.

Indian Dyeing and Bleachings declined to Rs. 1183, Currimbhai kept steady at Rs. 183½ and Crescent at Rs. 882.

Indore Malwa were placed at Rs. 187½.

Simplex changed hands at Rs. 280

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 32½.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,552.

New Mofussils were quoted at Rs. 800.

Bombay Burmah Trading shares were placed at Rs. 892½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1[illegible] and Deferred to Rs. 206½ (buyers) for October settlement.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 167.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 566.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference shares were placed at Rs. 246½.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. Government Paper was very meagre and the quotation nominally stood at Rs. 88½ (lean pieces).

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97 5/8.

## TEA SALES IN LONDON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

A special cable to the "Statesman" from from London states:—

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thomson report as follows:—The offerings this week comprise 42,800 packages of Indian tea, 40,000 packages of Ceylon and 52,000 packages of Java. The Indiandemand was good, the prices being ½d. higher up to 10½d. Others were about extra to firm.

## TEA SALES IN COLOMBO.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 29.

At yesterday's tea sale between one and a quarter and one and a half million lbs. were offered, the seletion being moderate and quality generally poor with indications of improvement among high growths. Demand was rather more active chiefly for better sorts of comma and low medium leaf grades but prices can only be quoted as firm against last week's rates. Some high grown Orange Pekoes were sold well. Dusts and fannings were well supported at previous quotations.

## FEW WAR BANKRUPTCIES.

### LOWEST FIGURES SINCE PASSING OF ACT IN 1883.

Failures during 1914 both under bankruptcies and under dees of arrangement in Great Britain show a very great falling off, according to the annual return issued by the Board of Trade. The number of receiving orders is the smallest since the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, came into operation, and the number of deed is the smallest since the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, which for the first time required such deeds to be registered, came into force.

The number of cases o bankruptcy and deeds of arrangement fo the year was 4,643, a decrease of 1,126 is compared with 1912. There was an increase of £2,020,994 in debtors' estimated liabilities and an increase of £488,324 in debtors' estimated assets.

In the case of failures under the Acts the decrease appears to be entirely attributable to the war. During the first seven months of the year orders were made in 2,067 cases. If this rate had been maintained until the end of the year the total number would have been 3,543, nearly 200 more than in 1913. During the last five months of the year only 800 orders were made.

The check on bankruptcy was caused primarily by the protective provisions of the Act and proclamations postponing payments and the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act. But it also seems probable that creditors, in the circumstances created by the war, voluntarily refrained from pursuing their remedies in bankruptcy. The numbers of bankruptcy notices and creditors' petitions have decreased by 28 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively. While the failures have decreased the liabilities and assets show substantial increases, and the total estimated loss to creditors under both forms is nearly two million pounds in excess of the loss estimated in 1913.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, October 1

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per steamer Palamcotta will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, October 2.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana A. Team v. Bombay League.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Umta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 3.

English Mails due 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Pugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Karmala with the outward Mails of the 17th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Sunday next.

## HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Moolan which left Bombay on the 5th instant arrived in London on Tuesday the 28th instant All well.

## COOK ROBBED.

Rampiaribai, a cook in the Arthur Road Hospital, residing on the premises, reports that her room was broken into on Tuesday evening and ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,55 stolen.

## MYSTERIOUS RIFLE SHOT.

Mr. A. Thurpy, residing on the Third floor of the Ordnance Quarters at Colaba reports that about 5 p.m. on Tuesday someone fired a shot from a 22 bore rifle which struck the wall of his verandah close to the place where he and his wife had been seated a moment before.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague, both reported from Worli, took place in Bombay on Tuesday. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 57, as compared with 52 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 88 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,473, out of which 4 were found to be plague-stricken.

## MR. D. J. MURTRIE, J. P.

Mr. D. J. Murtrie, I. S. O., Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, whose name figures in the new list of Justices of the Peace, is the First Presidency Postmaster in Bombay to be created a J. P. The Postal Department in Mr. Murtrie's chage has been most ably managed during the last few years he has been its head and the honour therefore has fallen on a most deserving official.

## TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notify as follows:—

Intimation was recently issued that in foreign telegrams words expressing numbers might be written ingroups, such expressions as "thirtyeightnine" are, however, not admissible but should be written as "three-eightnine" if intended for 389 or "three-oughteightnine" if for 3089.

## SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN AUDITORS' EXAMINATION.

Three students of the Institute of Commerce conducted by Messrs. Ardeshir Jamasjee Mukati and Adajee S. Madon entered for the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Examinations of the Corporation of Accountants (Glasgow) held in June last of whom the following two students are declared successful:—Intermediate:—Mr. Jal K. Kanga. (Result 100 per cent). Final:—Mr. Manek H. Mistry (Result 50 per cent).

## THE INDIAN PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

On the 25th instant a meeting of the above Association was held at Hirabag when Mr. Vasanji Halai, presided Mr. J. G. Nensi, the joint honorary secretary of the Association recounted the many grievances and disabilities of Indian passengers and merchants, both in respect of steamers and railways.

It was resolved to raise the necessary funds and ventilate the grievances both in the press and on the platform, and to establish branches of the Association in various parts of the country.

## ALLEGED MURDER OF NEWLY-BORN CHILD.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held as inquest, yesterday, touching the death of a newly-born female child, whose dead body was found lying in a gutter in Cavel Lane, on Tuesday, Dr. Arthur Powell, who made a post mortem examination, found two pieces of rags and a string firmly tied thrice round the neck. Death was due to strangulation. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by strangulation but that there was no evidence to show by whom the strangulation was carried out, and that the act was punishable under the Indian Penal Code and amounted to murder.

## SUICIDE OF A PARSI.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Nusservanji Bhikhaji Patel, a Parsi, aged 31.

The deceased, who was an electrician, lived with his parents in Ropa Lane, Chandanwadi. Lately he had been out of employment and could not get a job in spite of several attempts. This preyed on his mind and he often threatened to commit suicide. Yesterday morning he was missed from his room and his body was subsequently found floating in a well on the Esplanade maidan, where his shoes were lying.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning and added a rider that the juriors were of opinion that there had been frequent cases of suicide in this well on the Esplanade, and that this and other wells should be properly covered over.

## THE GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

The Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal though sectarian in its character is one of the many institutions in Bombay working for the education and regeneration of Indian womanhood. It was founded in 1903 for the benefit of Gujrati-speaking Hindu women, mainly through the efforts and financial support of one or two sympathetic Gujarati gentlemen. The aims which the Mandal has kept in view are to promote social intercourse among Gujarati Hindu women, to give them both physical and intellectual training, to improve their social condition and to devise means calculated to elevate them. A brief report of the work of the Mandal from 1903 to August 1915 adopted at its last annual meeting enumerates the various method by which these aims are to be realized. Among these the most prominent are the arranging of lectures by well-known ladies and gentlemen twice a month, besides weekly lectures the holding of classes for women, and the issuing of a periodical called "Stree Hitopdesha" which affords facilities to Gujarati women to express their thoughts on various subjects. The Mandal started with only 50 members; their number, however, rose to 500 in 1915. The members for some years contented themselves with organising several functions on suitable occasions. During the last two years, however, serious efforts have been made to give instructions to members and to other Hindu ladies in Sanskrit, Gujarati, English, music, sewing, knitting and embroidery work. The Mandal did good work during the last famine in Gujarat by collecting a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the public fund and one of its other noteworthy activities has been to assist, the Social Service League in its campaign against gambling on certain Hindu holidays in so far as the practice is prevalent among the Gujarati women. The influence of the Mandal has been felt in Gujarat and Kathiawar; for its branches came to be established in Surat and Bhavnagar. The branch at Surat has however ceased work, but the Bhavnagar branch is still beneficially active. The Mandal has so far confined its activities more or less to the middle-class Hindu women, but we trust it will soon extend them to the women of the poorer classes. Nevertheless, the institution, being the only one of its kind for the amelioration of the condition of Gujarati Hindu women in the city, deserves the support of the Gujarati community and we have no doubt that the appeal with which the report ends will receive an adequate response from them.

## FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.

### A CUSTOMS KHALASI DROWNED.

Whilst Mr. A. R. Bennett, the Assistant Collector of the Preventive Service, Bombay, was proceeding from the Customs Bunder to the Princes and Victoria Docks this morning, with Inspector Hebbottam, in the Customs Motor launch Evelyn he met with rough sea and the launch began to roll heavily. Consequently a khalasi named Misroodin Seraoodin aged about 22 years, who was standing on the port side near the bow of the launch suddenly lost his balance and fell into the sea. Life buoys were immediately thrown out to him and the launch rounded several times and made a careful search for the missing man, but all efforts proved quite futile.

## FOLKLORE OF HEADLESS APPARITIONS

### MR. MITRA'S PAPER.

At a monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society held at the Town Hall yesterday, a Paper on "The Folklore of the Headless Man in North Bihar," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, was read:—

In his Paper Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra describes the belief in the existence of spirits who make themselves visible to mankind in the shape of headless apparitions, which is widely current among both the Hindus and Mussalmans of Northern India. He says that this superstitious belief assumes two forms; one on which the spirit is represented as appearing in the form of a headless body sitting astride on a horse's back, with the head before him on the pommel of the saddle, and the other when the spirit assumes the guise of a headless trunk moving about on foot and appearing before men as a pedestrian, without carrying the head in his hands. The first variant of this belief is current in the United Provinces and Punjab only, while it is believed that the Headless Horseman (Rund or Dund) appears at night before a man's door and calls out to him by name and that whoever answers his call is sure to die an early death of fever or some other ailment and that he may be scared away by throwing upon him a bit of exceedingly filthy cloth. The second modification of the belief is in vogue among the people of Bengal and North Bihar. In Bengal, the headless ghost is known as *Shandhakata*, "he whose head has been cut off from above his shoulders," and believed by the illiterate Hindu residents thereof to be the most malevolent of the whole crew of spirits and spooks, for death is sure to overtake the unfortunate human being who comes within the grip of his gigantic arms. The prevalence of this superstitious belief among the people of North Bihar came to Mr. Mitra's notice during the middle of 1915 when a considerable scare was caused among the inhabitants of certain villages in the district of Darbhanga by the alleged sudden appearance among them of some headless apparitions moving about with lighted torches in their hands. Mistaking them to be the members of the light-fingered gentry, the villagers armed themselves and gave them chase; but they made themselves scarce, only to appear in another adjoining village. Things went on in this way for sometime and the whole country-side in that neighbourhood was stricken with panic and consternation till, at last, this scare was forgotten. Mr. Mitra is of opinion that the origin of the belief is to be attributed to the widespread celebrity of the legend of *Chhinnamastaka*,—that headless incarnation of the goddess Durga or Devi who vanquished the demon Nisumbha and whose victories over the Rakhsasas typifying the enemies of the Aryan settlers in Northern India, are narrated in the Chandi Mahatmya, a part and parcel of the well-known Markandeya Purana, which is still widely read by the religiously-disposed Hindus throughout the length and breadth of India.

In addition to the six motor ambulances presented jointly by the Chiefs, of Dhar, Burwani, Alirajpur, and Ghabuna for use at the front in Europe they have generously offered a seventh car which has been gratefully accepted.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

### PENSION TO FIRE BRIGADE FOREMANS WIDOW.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that: "Mr. R. Thompson, Head Foreman in the Fire Brigade Department, died on the 13th August last. His total service aggregates 9 years 5 months and 23 days for which his heirs would not ordinarily be entitled to any pension. In view however of the circumstances detailed in the application from his widow and the certificate from the Fire Brigade Surgeon there is no doubt that Mr. Thompson contracted illness while in the execution of his duties which ultimately resulted in his death. The poisonous fumes inhaled by him during the fire on a ship in the Docks undoubtedly caused his death, though the course of his illness is somewhat obscure. He was in very good health before the fire in question. In these circumstances his widow is entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 50, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its being granted to her."

The Committee resolved to sanction the grant of Rs. 50, pension, to Mrs. E. W. Thompson.

### SHEDS FOR VICTORIA HORSES.

The Committee then gave consideration to a proposal from Mr. J. S. Mirzan forwarding extracts from the "Bombay Chronicle" of 11th and 12th June last, in which attention was invited to the sufferings of hackney victoria horses whilst standing on open cab-stands exposed to the sun and rain, and requesting that the matter may be dealt with by the Corporation with a view to suitable sheds on the cabstands being provided for the protection of horses, as suggested.

In this connection the Commissioner stated that the erection of shelters at the several cabstands in the City would be very costly and would cause serious obstruction to traffic. Rest places for horses might possibly be provided, but it would be necessary (as otherwise there would be a great waste of space) to take only unyoked horses into them, and the gharry drivers would probably be unwilling to lose the chance of a fare, through unyoking their animals. Moreover such rest places would require to be paved and drained and might even then be objected to by persons living or having shops near them. It would be preferable, because far easier, to protect the horses, either by sun hats, or by sun shades attached to the carriages and covering the horses while they are on the stands. This, however, should be provided by the owners of the carriages themselves, or by private philanthropic effort.

It was decided by the Committee to refer the matter to the Corporation in the terms of the Commissioner's recommendations.

### A MARKET FOR FORAS ROAD.

The Standing Committee considered a letter from Mr. Rustomji J. Powala stating that the residents of Tardeo and Grant Road enjoyed the convenience of a market at Foras Road for more than 18 years, that about 3 years ago this market was removed from the locality, whereupon he appealed to the Municipal Commissioner to reprovide the same somewhere near Foras Road on sites suggested by him but that he was informed that the sites were not sufficiently central; that one of the sites suggested by him was that of the Home for European and Eurasian Females on Annesley Road which contained sufficient space for the proposed market and for other Municipal purposes; that, if this site is not suitable, the site of the Falkland Road Garden and the plot of land used for road repairs stores depot opposite the garden may be utilized for the purpose of the market and that the displaced garden be transferred to the vacant plot opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway's Goods Office at Grant Road, and that the market be associated with the name of Mr. P. R. Cadell.

Upon this proposal the Commissioner remarked that the Committee of the Corporation have approved of the cattle pound site near the Kennedy Bridge for a market. If this is approved of by the Corporation the necessary steps will be taken for constructing a market thereon, which being within easy reach of Tardeo, and Grant Road will sufficiently meet the needs of the residents of those localities.

The question, it was decided, to refer to the Corporation as explained by the Commissioner.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday next at the usual time.

## FAMINE IN GUJARAT.

### MEETING OF RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A private meeting of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Committee was held yesterday, at the Secretariat, when Mr. Hatt, Commissioner of the Northern Division, explained the situation created in Gujerat by the scarcity of rains. The Committee considered what relief measures should be taken to meet the situation.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The main feature in to-day's weather chart is two disturbances, one off the Kathiawar coast and the other over the Bay. The latter shows every indication of developing into an important storm. The monsoon therefore remains unusually strong and another important rainfall is likely during the next few days.

The principal amounts are: Calicut, Nilgiri and Gopalpur three inches each, Bombay and Murmagoa two inches each, Trichinopoly, Mangalore and Coconada one each and Umbala three-quarters. An increase of rainfall in the Punjab and North-West India is reported.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN

### PARTICULARS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The following press communiqué is issued:—

The Government of India has now received full particulars regarding the 4 per cent terminable loan of Rs. 4½ crores recently raised. Subscriptions were collected at 71 centres and the total number of valid applications was 512, the aggregate sum applied for being Rs. 663 lakhs as previously announced. Thus with the exception of applicants for Rs. 2,000 and under who were allowed to subscribe in full, each applicant received about two thirds of the amount applied for. The Presidency towns naturally accounted for most of the applications (276) and for the greater part (Rs. 623 lakhs) of the total sum applied for. The smaller centres however appeared to have offered a useful facility in a number of cases and their employment may be expected to do something to familierise the non-financial public with the Government of India annual loan operations.

The following particulars indicate the amount applied for in the various provinces excluding the Presidency towns:—Bengal applications 2, Rs. 2,000; Madras applications 25, Rs. 133,000; Bombay applications 44, Rs. 1,127,000; U. P. applications 35, Rs. 839,000; Punjab applications 52, Rs. 651,000; Burma applications 25, Rs. 926,000; Bihar and Orissa applications 10, Rs. 34,000; Central Provinces applications 25, Rs. 27,000; Assam applications 2, Rs. 60,000; Delhi applications 8, Rs. 42,000; Hyderabad (Deccan) applications 7, Rs. 20,000; total applications 236, Rs. 4,033,000.

The unusual extent to which the small tenderers made use of the regular loan procedure is also indicated by the fact that there were 248 applications (aggregating Rs. 2½ lakhs) for sums of Rs. 2,000 and under and 430 applications (aggregating to 13¾ lakhs) for sums of Rs. 15,000 (£1,000) and under. In the circumstances the number of irregular applications received before the closure of the loan, namely 12, was remarkably small. It is recognised, however, that the regular loan procedure presents some difficulty to the small investors for whose requirements the simpler methods of subscriptions through the post offices has now been devised. This new alternative cannot be expected to produce anything like its full result in the first year of the experiment but it is already evident that it serves a public want. The number of subscribers through the Post office up to date exceeds 2,000 and the average amount subscribed is over Rs 1,000 ahead. Among the salaried classes and others there are probably however many persons whom the Government loan might interest but who have not looked upon the postal savings bank system in India as an agency which they could usefully employ. It is perhaps therefore worth recalling the fact that the Post Office will receive subscriptions up to Rs. 5,000 or £333 and that this facility will remain open until the end of October when subscriptions to the loan of the current year will be finally closed.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### REVUES AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

An interesting cold weather season has been arranged by the proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, and it is due to start on October 1st.

For the first three or four weeks novel variey turns will be put on. Then commences a Revue Season which the management declare will be unique in the history of local theatrical enterprise. The revues have all been written by a Bombay newspaper man who has had wide stage experience in London and Paris, the homes of the best type af revue. The author has laid all his scenes among familar places and this by itself should prove sufficient attraction. Add to it a bevy of pretty girls and a collection of the very latest songs and it will be realised that "Come Right In!" will build the foundation of a splendid and popular series.

## P. W. D. AND STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages published on the 6th June 1914. In rule 1. add the following to the first paragraph: Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department, are elegible for rewards for passing the proficiency and high proficiency examinations in any Vernacular language of the Province in which they are serving, provided that in the case of officers employed in Burma and Sindh they will also be eligible for rewards for passing examinations in Urdu and Persian respectively. Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch may also be admitted to the Degree of Honour examination in the local Vernaculars but only in exceptional cases when the Government against whose revenues the cost of the reward will be charged, is prepared to meet the expenditure and is satisfied that it is in the interest of the public service that the officer in question should be allowed to take the examination.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

### MAHARAJA OF ALWAR GIFT TO WOMEN'S BRANCH.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar has sent a donation of Rs. 5,000 to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon for the Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

## MOUNTED SPORTS.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

Owing to the rain, which fell yesterday evening, there was rather a small attendance at the Mud-Sports, but nevertheless the enclosure was well filled and entries were good. Mainly owing to the time occupied over the pig-sticking event, it was not deemed feasible to hold the last two events, one of which was a novelty in the shape of a hurdle-race in place of the usual scurry.

The customary start was made with the tent pegging, which was in half sections and the six pairs, which competed did not show form up to the usual high standard. Only two of them did well, though of the others C. Gove carried the peg cleanly. In the first run Darcy and Scott scored with a carry and a touch respectively and Lodge and Lowndes got a clear hit and a carry. The second run saw Darcy carry again and Scott strike, whereas, of the other pair only Lodge carried. Very close together on points the former pair received the verdict.

Second on the card was the Ladies' Egg-and-Spoon race, which proved to be a very difficult task, as even the winner had to return no less than three times to the starting post as a result of having dropped her egg. First Mrs. Saxby was well ahead, then Miss Simcox was leading from Mrs. Hunt, but none of these was successful in keeping the egg securely in the spoon. Eventually, at the third attempt, Mrs. Mc Causland got away lengths ahead of Mrs. Saxby and Mrs. Patterson Brown and won quite easily. The last named dropping her egg, Mrs. Saxby was an equally easy second.

Owing to the number of heats that had to be run, the Pigsticking took a considerable time to get over. Mr. Todd proved an exceptionally good "pig," being assisted for a time by Messrs. Saxby and Alling. On a clever pony, it is comparatively easy to evade the persuers, but owing to restricted time it is not desirable that this be done for too long the latter not being allowed to ride off or "stick" on the near side. Alling's pony was so much handier and faster than the competitors that he had eventually to be requested to pull up; Smith getting rather an easy beat in consequence. In the final, C. Gove, Scott and Bowers were left in and the first of these made a hot run after the pig. He was there all the time till at the last "jink" Scott nipped in cleverly and "drew blood."

The only other event that could be got through was the Affinity Polo Ball Race, the ladies and their partners having to take it in turn to have a hit and hand the stick across in the meantime. Miss Simcox and Dougall at once went ahead and were so far to the good that all seemed over. Just then, however, Mrs. Saxby and Woolcombe came along finely and the former shot through a wonderfully fine stroke at an acute angle. Not far behind were Mrs. Patterson Brown and Todd.

The results were:—

*TENT PEGGING.—Half Sections.

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. D'Arcy and Scott | 1 |
| Messrs. Lodge and Lowndes | 2 |

Also competed:—Messrs. C. Gove and Bowers, R. Gove and Lewis, Knight and Hunt and Todd and Reynolds.

2. EGG AND SPOON RACE FOR LADIES.—Competitors will be required to ride a given course, first home with egg intact to win. The starter will have a supply of "fresh" eggs and if one should be dropped during race another may be obtained on application to starter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. McCormack | 1 |
| Mrs. Saxby | 2 |

Also competed:—Miss Simcox, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Patterson Brown.

3. *PIG STICKING.—The Pig will consist of a stuffed mussack and will be stuck by spears which have chalked ends. The mussack will be dragged round the maidan and competitors will ride in beats of two. First to "draw blood" *i.e.*, leave, chalk mark on the mussack to win beat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Scott | 1 |
| Mr. C. Gove, and Mr. Bowers | 2 |

Also competed:—Messrs. Hunt, Alling, R. Gove, Brown, Lewis, Phillips, D'Arcy, Smith and Giles.

4. AFFINITY POLO BALL RACE.—Ladies and Gentlemen will endeavour to drive a coloured ball round a given course. Alternate hits must be made by ladies and gentlemen the latter may only strike the ball with a forward shot on the near side. Partners will only have one stick between them which must be exchanged after each stroke. A stroke will only be counted as such if the ball is actually struck.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Saxby and Mr. Woolcombe | 1 |
| Miss Simcox and Dougall | 2 |
| Mrs. Patterson Brown and Todd | 3 |

Also competed:—Mr. and Mrs. Hunt Mrs. McCausland and Saxby.

The Scurry and Unsaddling Race could not be held.

*Items marked thus are open to all Members of the Bombay Light Horse.

## ENTRIES FOR ADDITIONAL RACE.

### POONA 7TE EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, 2nd October, 1915.)

Entries closed at 4 p.m., Tuesday, 28th September, 1915.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. J. DeSouza's b a h Maasal 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson aged.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0, aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard 13-3, 6 yrs.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz 13-3½, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava 14-0, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 yrs.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 yrs.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Beethoven 14-0, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-mulk, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Bhatty Chief, 6 yrs.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior aged.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva 13-3, aged.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg 13-2½, aged.

## A PLEA FOR THE MILL-HAND.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Few people, in this world, realize the difficulties and sufferings which a poor mill-hand encounters in his life, and I am taking up this subject to give my readers some ideas about their prevailing wretched condition. To begin the narrative from the commencement I should first take up the question of wages. An ordinary man earns about 12 annas or a rupee per day, according to his work and ability, or say roughly about Rs. 20 to 30 a month, working from 6 a.m., while big mill-owners, managers, and shareholders are in a luxurious bed dreaming, to 7 p.m. while they are in fashionable clubs playing billiards or trying their luck with auction bridge or cut-throat, of course with a glass of soda and whisky by their side. In this bad climate, and poor residential quarters awarded to them, it is quite natural that a poor fellow falls a victim to fever or any other disease which prevents him from attending to his work, of course that day's pay is forfeited and the poor man has no money to spend for that day, unless he has some saving of his own to depend upon, because in nine cases out of ten he spends what little he gets, while a manager, suffering from influenza, or a slight touch of fever, keeps away for a week, and he is undoubtedly entitled to his full pay. What righteous justice and what tender laws for poor?

As I have above said in nine cases out of ten a poor mill-hand spends what he earns because in these hard times when every commodity such as food, fuel, coal and other articles are dear, rents high the poor fellow enters into debt, when he perceives that he could not meet both his ends borrows money from Pathans and Marwaris (who are noted for cruelty and bad treatment) at a tremendous interest, 4 annas interest on a rupee a month that is 300 per cent a year. Thus till the end of his life the burden is not removed, and when at the time of paying the interest, he is not able to pay, he is beaten like a dog, and even spat on the face. Could not the big mill owners and shareholders themselves kindly go into this sad affair thoroughly and put the matter right by allowing them (workers) their immediate demand and then gradually recover, the sum given, from their wages, or any other way by which they can mitigate this long existing torture! Really it will be a boon and great blessing to the poor class if this matter is taken up by some prominent mill members. The sooner it is done the better it will be for them (workers), the mill, and the public and the shareholder.

What is the duty of shareholders? The regretful answer is to receive 6 per cent on a certain invested capital and nothing more. Do they care to learn how they got this dividend, or what were the chief instruments which helped the mill to secure for them this tempting interest. Do they even give one thought to it, but I think, their cultured brains are occupied with many important topics and certainly, these trivial things are neglected. When a meeting of a certain mill is held, the directors' report is read by a chairman who declares that the profit amounts to a magnificent sum and interest at the rate of 6 per cent or 7 per cent will be given. Shareholders are indeed pleased to hear these elaborate reports and out they go of the Company's office to send their sepoys to fetch the above said interest. The duty ends here It must be admitted that there are many factors which make a mill pay, but perhaps the most important is labour. A mill may be equipped with the latest and the best machinary of the day, but if it is lacking in labour, what then?—I leave it to my thoughtful readers to decide. How many shareholders have enquired into the position of the poor mill hands and how many times have they accepted 3 per cent instead of 6 per cent and given the remaining 3 per cent to the poor class for their meritorious services!

It is indeed a pity that poor people are not rewarded for their services. One example which I quote will give some idea to my readers. A poor man joins a mill, say at the age of fifteen or perhaps at a younger age still. He works assiduously, consciously, and honestly for the good of a mill till 40 or 50 years and then dies at the mill working, by an accident or some disease. The poor yet honest man is gone, man who has given his body and soul to his work is no more, with him has vanished all his cherished hopes about the future of his family. When this matter is brought before the heads they would say "sorry" or perhaps "very sorry." That's all. A manager may serve a mill for five years only and done some real hard work. Of course when his term of office closes he is given "At Homes" dinners, parties and what not? Does a big mill-walla sitting luxuriously in the Rolls Royce or Sidley Deasy car, wearing Hoar's suit, Asquith's shirt, and Badham's shoes ever consider to give a small sum to the deceased's family? Hundreds, nay perhaps more, thousands of rupees will be lost by a mill, and even some of the losss may be due to smuggling, yet the devil will not get his dues. What a noble and glorious example they are setting for other workers?

At present I am not going to take up any extra time and would close my letter with a few suggestions, which I am sure, would be carried out. I should first like to suggest that mill-owners ought to erect good many buildings in the vicinity of the mill for their workers and charge them very moderate rents. A fund amounting to about Rs. 25,000 ought to be kept out of which, when the workers are in financial difficulties, their demands ought to be satisfied. A committee consisting of some prominent members ought to be formed, whose duty would be to investigate into their present position and suggest such things as would be found suitable for their good to the mill owners. A word of praise is due to the poor workers who, in spite of all these difficulties staring them in the face, have proved themselves faithful and loyal,—Yours etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES OF
**GOODYEAR TYRES.**

The Goodyear gives the Motorist immunity from skidding, for the all-weather tread grips the hard substance of a dusty or greasy road.

The Goodyear saves the Motorist from the TROUBLES of tread separation by its Exclusive Rivet Fabric Breaker Strip.

The Goodyear effects Motoring ECONOMY by its On-air Bag Cure, which saves blow-outs due to Inner Fabric Wrinkles.

The Goodyear is a machine made Tyre, thus avoiding the imperfections of hand labour

EASIER RUNNING—GREATER SECURITY—INCREASED MILEAGE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GOODYEARS.
**BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,**
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

**BEGG'S WHISKY**
By Special Appointment
To
**H. M. THE KING.**
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
**D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,**
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE
**ASIATIC PETROLEUM**
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
Telephone. 283 BOMBAY Telegrams. 'OILWELLS.'
(IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN BENZINE
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday. in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150º
Anchor case oil 125º Rising Sun brand 125º
Deer brand 125º Bull brand 125º
Swan brand 125º
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention,
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.
TREASE—Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

**BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.**
"GANAPATI" BRAND.
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to
**TATA SONS & Co.**
Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

**FORT PRESS COMPANY'S**
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Situate at Fort, Tamarind and Armenian lanes, measuring about 3,100, sq. yds., suitable for storing Bales, etc., and for Office use on the 1st floor, is to be let or sold. Apply Company's Office, Lower Colaba.

AMERICAN DENTIST
**Dr. H de GRAAF**
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
*All work guaranteed for five years.*

**"O. T."**
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

WANTED COMPETENT COUNTERMAN and COMPOUNDER, one who is accustomed to good class Chemists Business, must be smart and know his work. No night duty. Apply by letter with full particulars and stating salary required to X. Y. Z., C/o, "Bombay Chronicle."

**TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.**


| LEADING ARTICLES. | PAGE. |
|---|---|
| The New Phase of the War | 6 |
| Indian Trade Problem | 6 |
| NOTES OF THE DAY | 6 |
| FOREIGN NEWS. | |
| War Telegrams | 7 |
| INDIAN TELEGRAMS | 4, 5, 7 & 8 |
| BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL. | |
| Municipal Standing Committee | 5 |
| Famine in Gujarat | 5 |
| BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS | 5 |
| GENERAL NEWS. | |
| The Upside Down Aviator | 9 |
| China and the War | 11 |
| LEGAL INTELLIGENCE | 9 |
| SPORTING NEWS | 5 |
| COMMERCIAL | 4 |
| SHIPPING | 3 |
| THE WEATHER | 3 |


*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Thursday, Sept. 30, 1915.*

## THE NEW PHASE OF THE WAR.

The further telegrams received during the last two days giving fuller details of the successful new offensive on the Western Front and announcing continued progress by the French and troops in the Arras sector, in the Champ... country, and north of La Bassée, make it quite clear that these are not mere sectional and small successes but the beginning of a grand offensive. We are as yet only in the preliminary stages and the ground gained is in appearance not perhaps of very great extent, but the fact that important positions have been captured, that in most instances the Germans have been thrown back on their second lines of defence, and that on the British Front our troops are now engaging the enemy's third line, is indicative of the substantial importance of the victories that have been gained. It must be remembered that the lines from which the enemy have been driven were consolidated by them in most instances during the last Winter, and that during the period of stagnation, lasting over nearly six months, they have been enabled to give them the strength of fortified positions, and even stronger, because in these days the trench and the underground shelter, after only a few days' preparation, to say nothing of months, is more impregnable than the permanent works on which armies formerly relied. We do not know what sort of preparations lie behind the present German Front for the resistance of a successful advance on the part of the Allies; that is known only to the generals in the field and the headquarters staffs in London and Paris. But it is a fair assumption that, once the present front is thoroughly broken, it will mean a general retirement of the German armies to an entirely new strategic line, and perhaps, if the driving and striking power of the Allies is as great as we believe it to be, such a debacle as will prevent any effort on their part to make a prolonged stand at any point at all until they reach the Rhine. That, however, is looking rather far ahead. It is sufficiently gratifying for the present to know that, now that the great ammunition problem is solved and Britain is able to place her new armies in the field, the first onslaught has demonstrated that the Allies are able to break through the enemy's defence and, that line upon line,—to adapt an old phrase,—they can be driven back from the ground they have won. It is the beginning of the end.

To-day's telegrams are, indeed, more hopeful than any since the news of the advance first came to us. To take the British report first, Sir John French is able to announce that north of the recently captured Hill 70 the whole of the ground, which the enemy succeeded in retaking on Saturday, is now once more in the hands of the British, while east of Loos, which is almost under the walls of Lille, our troops made further progress and captured another gun, making a total of twenty-one, besides a number of abandoned guns lying between the British and the enemy. The number of prisoners now exceeds three thousand and the machine guns taken number forty, in addition to many more destroyed. A still later bulletin from the British Field-Marshal describes the great strength of the lines that have been captured, and reports that he is now closely engaging the enemy's third line. The French communiqués report that more ground has been gained east and south-east of Souchez, and that a great battle against the German reserve positions is proceeding in Champagne. The Crown Prince's army has been heavily defeated in the Argonne. And all this has been accompanied by heavy losses of the enemy in dead and large captures of prisoners. It is evident from the French reports, also, that the enemy's positions are extraordinarily strong and well defended by concealed wire entanglements and all the other devices of modern trench warfare which have hitherto defied the inadequate power of our artillery, but are now succumbing to the tremendous high explosive shell and shrapnell bombardments. There is reason to hope that when these initial positions and their reserve lines have been taken, the task of the advancing forces will not be so severe. But we have yet to see what there is in store in that respect. It is useless to speculate on the exact developments of the future. We may be about to witness a long and tedious process of capturing position after position, until the whole enemy line is forced by loss of ground and exhaustion to retire, or there may be some sudden achievement turning their whole line—a similiar decision, under different circumstances, to that which the Austro-German generals have been attempting in the East; with this difference, that the Germans in the West present a far easier object of attack in this respect than the mobile Russian armies manoeuvring with infinitely greater freedom than would be possible for the Western enemy forces committed to the defence of definite lines, on the holding of which their safety to all appearances inevitably rests. Sir John French, it will be noted, in his telegram to the Lord Mayor of London, himself states that the Allies are now endeavouring to push to a decisive issue the successes already won. The news of the next few days, therefore, should be full of interest.

There is significance in the fact recorded in one of the French communiqués that, among the prisoners captured near Souchez were some guardsmen brought from the Russian Front during the last few days. When the Russians abandoned their positions on the Vistula and fell back on the Brest-Litovsk line, we suggested that the clearly indicated course for the enemy was to establish himself on a fortified line for the Winter and turn his attention to the West to deal with the menace on that side. We said that because it was clear that to continue the exhausting campaign in the East at its then high pressure was liable to leave him powerless to meet the coming offensive in the West. Events have shown that that view was well founded. The enemy is as far off his decision in the East as ever, and he now finds himself in a far less favourable position for establishing himself on a fortified line for the Winter than he was in immediately after the capture of Warsaw. And his power to resist an advance in the West seems doubtful. Judging by news that has come out of Germany through neutral countries there was a strong opinion among a section of Austrian and German generals, that it would be wiser to fortify themselves on the line Riga-Kovno-Brestlitovsk-Dubno-Kamenetz. This was the view held by General Mackensen, so it is reported. Marshall von Hindenburg and others, however, supported by the Austrian Heir-Apparent, favoured a continuance of the rushing tactics which had brought them so far and, they asserted, would ultimately cut up the Russian armies and take them to Petrograd and Moscow. That, it is now fairly evident, we think, was a vain hope. The enemy is far from disposing of the Russian resistance, and, with exhausted armies, which he cannot adequately reinforce, if he is to meet the offensive in the West, he is committed to an endless campaign against a strenuously resisting adversary. He is operating over a front of 700 miles far from his base, an undertaking that requires a perfect rearguard organisation, as the advocates of the Mackensen strategical scheme pointed out, whereas the Austro-German armies have in their rear, broken bridges, burned and destroyed railway stations, towns and villages and a disorganised and starving population. Those were not far wrong who prophesied that the Austrian and Germans armies would never return intact to Germany.

## INDIAN TRADE PROBLEMS

Reverting to the proceedings of the Indian Chamber last Saturday, we would refrain from travelling over the same ground which we covered when reviewing in May last the effects of the war on the foreign trade of this country. Every well-informed merchant, European and Indian, is fully conversant with those effects on certain stable commodities of imports and exports. What is most essential for the purpose of salutary criticism in this place is the prolonged wail uttered by some of the members on the subject of Japan's strides in "the capture" of that part of the Indian trade which, before the war, was principally in the hands of Germany and Austria; secondly, there was a great deal of tear-dropping on the backwardness of the Government in fostering and stimulating fresh industries for the benefit of the country. It may be at once conceded that the speakers spoke from their own knowledge and information. But, while giving them every credit for their patriotism in their advocacy of Indian emancipation from certain disabilities, which have handicapped her by reason of State policy, and for industrial development, it appears to us that they suffered a great deal from what we may call parochialism. They gave instances no doubt how here and there small industries in competition with Japan had been wrecked, especially in reference to matches. But, so far, the concrete instances given have not helped to clear away the mist in which the two important questions are involved. None of them formulated any definite policy or line of action in matters industrial. Nor did anyone place before the meeting a constructive scheme as to how the Japanese trade encroachments on Indian commerce could be minimized or removed. We are afraid that the speakers themselves had no very lucid conception in their own minds and they were thus unable to give to the public interested in these questions any crystallised ideas for the purposes of a practical solution. Whatever ideas were expressed seemed to be of a hazy and confused character. Question of trade were confused with questions of State finance, and questions of high Imperial policy in matters of trade and industries were mixed up either with parochial politics or personal biases and prejudices. So far it must be regretfully confessed that the discussion at the meeting was of a very disappointing character. It does not do in practical politics to indulge in vague generalities. It is not in this way that a real effective influence can be brought to bear on the governing authorities to listen to India's wishes and aspirations. What is wanted in the first instance is well-informed and enlightened opinion. That can be accomplished only when popular representatives, in and out of the Council Hall or the Chamber room, keen on industrial progress and fiscal independence, meet together and seriously lay down a definite policy which can be considered by the Government. Our frank counsel, therefore, is that are Indian reformers of mercantile and industrial progress should set to work on the lines suggested, so as to crystallize their ideas and frame a definite policy which can be submitted to the Imperial Legislative Council by the time the next budget is discussed.

Coming to one or two of the immediate subjects referred to at the meeting of the Chamber, we would point out where lay the weakness of the principal speakers. They all deplored that the Japanese were invading Indian markets and trying with success to wage a competitive war with the mill-owners. Did they consider for a moment for how many years past the Japanese have been trying to steal a march on them? Is it not a fact that Indian mill-owners themselves are to be greatly blamed for their indifference to the many necessary improvements needed in the manufacture of the yarn which they have been shipping in such large quantities to China. How is it that the exports of this staple commodity have gone on steadily diminishing these past years? How is it that Japan, which at the beginning of the twentieth century was hardly a competitor in the markets of Hongkong and Shanghai with Indian mill-owners for their yarn, has now been able to send thread valued at over five crores? It may be that the Japanese Government has fed the Japanese mill-owners with a freight bounty on the raw staple imported from India. It may also be that exchange had its partial influence on the trade. But when we have taken into account each and every factor that has favoured Japan, can it be said that it is almost wholly owing to these favourable factors that Japan has won half the trade in Indian yarn? Have there not been British consular reports which are annually published in connection with the Imperial maritime trade of China which have drawn the serious attention of the Secretary of State at Home to the quality of Indian yarn, specially in the matter of ruling, yardage, bundling, packing and so on? But we should like to know how far Indian mill-owners have paid any heed to the inferiority of Indian yarn in these respects? How many mills have made any serious efforts to produce a stuff which can hold its own with the Japanese counterpart? Indeed, is it not the fact that the Chinese importers and intermediaries themselves have bitterly complained of the careless spinning generally of Indian yarn and that well known "chops" have gone into disrepute because of such a parlous condition of the stuff? Is it to be wondered at that rival mill-owners, so highly intelligent and so keen to compete, should have driven out at least half the annual exports of Indian yarn from the Chinese markets. Indian mill-owners have to thank themselves for having lamentably failed to improve the quality of their yarn in spite of repeated warnings and they need not be surprised if in another five years the yarn trade, so far as China is concerned, becomes extinct. Then a hue and cry is raised because this year at least the Japanese have boldly ventured to beard the Indian mill-owner in his own seat of manufacture. Because drills and jeans and other long-cloths and shirtings and other discriptions of piecegoods amounting to £114,000,—Rs. 17,10,000,—have been "dumped" on the Indian market, an alarm is raised. Why, we do not see! Surely there is nothing to prevent the Indian manufacturer from putting his shoulder to the wheel and driving out with a strong effort this new economic invasion. It is entirely in his own hands. It is a matter of business and calculation. We anticipate the answer which will possibly be made, namely, that it is all due to the bounties which the Japanese Government offer to the Japanese maker of goods in matters of trade and so on; but, so far as bounties are concerned, which they think entirely handicap them, they must make a fair case of an unchallengable character and represent it to the Government of India, to take such steps as may go to remove this disability by means of special fiscal legislation. But bounties apart, we are forced to say that, unless Indian manufacturers seriously awake to their own best interests, they must be prepared to see even this new cloth trade poaching extensively on their preserves.

## Notes of the Day.

### The Allies and the Balkans.

Sir Edward Grey's statement in the Commons regarding the situation in the Balkans seems to show that the Entente Governments are not better informed as to the actual intentions of Bulgaria than the general public. That is rather ominous. Bulgaria has officially stated that she has taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend her rights and independence. That is very well, but why has the step, which she has avoided all this time, been taken at this particular moment, when nothing, so far as one can see, has happened that can be taken as jeopardising Bulgarian interest more than has been the case for the last six months. Sir Edward Grey's statement was admirable in tone and in the clear determination expressed, that there can be no question of hostility to Bulgarian interests so long as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Great Britain, but that if Bulgaria assumed an aggressive attitude the British Government were prepared to give their friends in the Balkans all the support in their power. It was well also that the Foreign Secretary took advantage of the occasion to declare that the policy of the Allies was to secure such an agreement among the Balkan States as would ensure, not only their independence, but a brilliant future based on the territorial and political union of kindred nationalities; whereas Germany's policy has been to serve her own ends by creating disunion.

### The Indian Member.

There are one or two points in the speech which Sir Prabhashankar Pattani delivered at the banquet given by Lord Willingdon in his honour on Saturday which are worthy of note. "I think it will be admitted that for the most effective ... of the system of a Governor-in-Council complete frankness between the Governor and his colleagues and between the members of the Council themselves is essential." It is satisfactory that Sir Prabhashankar experienced, as he himself said, this frankness in a marked degree; for an Indian member forms a link between the Government and the people and, as Sir Prabhashankar himself added, he interprets the views and even the feelings of the people to Government. But, while in explaining the functions of an Indian member, he rightly said that "in the proportion of the respect in which he is held in the Government he is enabled to persuade the people to see eye to eye with it," he did not proceed to lay equal emphasis on the other no less important test of the success of an Indian member of the Council, that he should be enabled to persuade the Government to see eye to eye with the people, though, perhaps, that was what he meant to imply. For, as far as the people are concerned, they have a right to expect that the position of their representative in the Council should be such that he can successfully represent their views before the Government.

### "Sanction and Approve."

A curious jew seems to have been taken by the Appelate Bench of the Bombay High Court yesterday of the legal meaning of the tem "sanction" in a case of a tindal who had been fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for disobeying the war regulations in regard to entry to the harbour at night. Mr. Kolasker, who appeared to argue the case for the tindal, claimed that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case as no previous sanction had been obtained in accordance with the provisions of section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Fort Officer had passed an order "prosecution approved," which counsel claimed might mean that the officer had approved of an action already taken. This seems an arguable point, as it is clear that there might be cases in which an officer might be led into giving his approval of a prosecution, after the initial steps had been taken, —as may have ben the case in this instance, —while, perhaps, he might not have given "sanction," if th matter had come before him in the first istance. But the judges would have none of it.

### Not a New Point.

The point is no a new one. In fact it has been held often enough, we believe, that approval subsequen to the event is not a proper legal copliance with the provision which require a prior sanction. But Mr. Justice Hayward takes a different view, apparently, and said "If your interpretation is correct then there should be some sense in trms such as 'I approve but I cannot sanction' or 'I sanction but I cannot approve'" meaning to imply, we presume, that ther is *no sense* in such terms. As a matte of fact, of course, there is sense in them,—very important sense, for an officer may often approve what he is not entitled to sanction and may even be compelled to sancion what he does not approve. Mr. Justie Hayward, however, went on to say thatthe defect, if any, was cured by section 537 f the C. P. C. as there had been no miscariage of justice. That, however, seems doubtful, since the point raised appears to have been that, since there was no legal anction there was no jurisdiction. The matter was not of great importance as regard the particular case under discussion, bu it seems to us of very great importance that the terms "approve" and "sanction" should not be allowed to be confused. So far as the merits of this case are concerned, what seems to us to matter as we said at the time, is the vindictive character of the sentence in the case of a poor man, who obviously had to intention to offend and did not commit an offence of very great moment.

### Literature for the Trenches.

"The Times" has lately embarked on an undertaking of an original kind, which is to supply literature for the trenches. The desire of soldiers on active service for "something to read" is of course, natural, but with the immense numbers of men drawn from every pursuit of life and new to the business of soldiering, this demand becomes infinitely more urgent. Much has been done by societies and organizations which supply books and magazines to soldiers, but the plan devised by "The Times" is to meet the needs of those occasions when, for instance, the soldier is actually in the fighting line, when a book cannot be available and a sheet of printed matter kept in the pocket may prove a godsend. This plan is to print on single sheets one or two extracts chosen from the whole range of English literature, and the selection is in the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh, Professor of English Literature at Oxford. Sir Walter Raleigh himself describes it thus:—

Books cannot be taken to the trenches; they are too heavy, and soldiers have not the time to read a book from cover to cover. What is wanted, is a numerous and various selection of the best passages, grave and gay, from English verse and prose, to be printed on flyleaves or broadsheets, and sold in mixed sets at a very low price. One of these broadsheets can be enclosed in a letter without adding to the cost of postage. Whole assortments of them can be sent to officers and distributed according to taste among the men of their command. I believe that hardly anyone who knows war will be found to deny that an opportunity of this kind would be an immense boon to thousands of our soldiers.

# BRITISH ENGAGING ENEMY'S THIRD LINE.

## CROWN PRINCE'S SERIOUS DEFEAT IN ARGONNE.

## TURKS ROUTED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

## THE WAR.

### SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

### ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.

### BRITISH ATTACKING THIRD LINE.

### TURKS FLEEING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

### SIR E. GREY ON BALKAN CRISIS.

Sir John French reports that north of the recently captured Hill 70 the whole of the ground which the enemy succeeded in retaking on Saturday, is now once more in the hands of the British, while south of Loos our troops made further progress.

A later bulletin describes the great strength of the lines that have been captured, and reports that the British are now closing engaging the enemy's third line.

The French communiqués report that more ground has been gained east and south-east of Souchez and that a great battle against the German reserve positions is proceeding in Champagne. It is added that the French have made some progress in Champagne. The Crown Prince's army has been heavily defeated in the Argonne.

The British troops at the River Tigris, on September 28, attacked the Turkish position at Sinn, seven miles east of Kut-al-Amara, and were completely successful. Operations were continued on the 29th which resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy, who are in full flight pursued by the British.

At question time in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey stated that the Bulgarian Government had officially declared that they had taken up the position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence.

He further made a statement on the Balkan policy of the Allies, which is to secure an agreement among the Balkan States on the general principle of territorial and political union of kindred nationalities, whereas German aim has alway been to create war and dissension, subordinating all other Powers to itself.

Russian warships bombarded many German positions in the Gulf of Riga, silencing all German batteries.

Austria is recalling Dr. Dumba, in accordance with American wishes.

### THE KING WITH MUNITION WORKERS AT LIVERPOOL.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

H. M. the King spent several hours at Leeds yesterday. He chatted with the munition workers and visited the Hospitals.

### SEVERE FIGHTING ROUND LOOS.

#### ALL GROUND NORTH OF HILL 70 OCCUPIED BY BRITISH.

#### OVER 3,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A despatch from Field-Marshal French says:—Severe fighting continued round Loos and northwards. We now hold all the ground north of Hill 70 which the enemy retook on Saturday. We progressed south of Loos and captured another gun, making a total of twenty-one. There are more abandoned guns between us and the enemy.

The number of prisoners exceeds 3,000. Forty machines guns have been captured and many more destroyed by the bombardment.

### BRITISH CLOSELY ENGAGING ENEMY'S THIRD LINE.

#### HOW EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG LINES WERE GOT THROUGH.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in his bulletin further says that the enemy's captured line was exceptionally strong. It consisted of a double front and included two large works named Hohenzollern and Kaiser Wilhelm redoubts, comprising a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. A second line ran just west of Loos. We are now closely engaging the enemy's third line.

#### AIR-RAID ON RAILWAYS.

Our aeroplanes to-day bombed the railway near Bataume, wrecking a train. They also damaged the railway near Achiet le Grand.

### TERRIBE BOMBARDMENT.

#### BRITISH AVIATORS' GOOD WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters telegraphing on September 27th, says the bombardment preceding the attack was so terrific and concentrated that it was impossible to distinguish separate detonations; it sounded in the distance like a single tremendous machine gun. People sleeping thirty or forty miles distant, were awakened by reverberations. The weather was unfavourable at the outset, but it cleared at midnight. The morning of Saturday broke dull but fine, and was good fighting weather.

The captured officers I conversed with, admitted that though they expected an attack it was a surprise when it came. One said that practically the whole of his regiment was taken because the regiment on its left was almost destroyed. Many of the enemy were discovered hiding in the cellars in Loos, a mining township with a pre-war population of ten thousand.

It was curious to discover a number of civilians in Loos alive who welcomed their conquerors. The weather to-day was overcast with pouring rain.

In the afternoon, from an eminence south of La Bassee, I had a splendid view of the battlefield. In the foreground were miners' red roofed cottages, amid slag heaps. A prominent feature was the famous tower bridge of Loos, a metal colliery structure which Tommies had long desired and now possess.

The theatre of fighting was clearly defined by red flashes of guns against the lowering sky. Overhead, aeroplanes were tirelessly watching the enemy's movements. Red Cross cars and munitions waggons ceaselessly passed towards the front. A British observation balloon soaring towards the sky was lit up by the evening sun. The only sign of life in the fields and villages was coal pits belching forth smoke, showing that the miners were toiling underground heedless of the palpitating events. A large share of success was due to British aviators gaining information and bombing German communications Southward of Lille. There were twenty-seven fights in the air during the past week, and only once was a British machine worsted.

### SIR JOHN FRENCH'S BIRTHDAY.

#### CONGRATULATION FROM LORD MAYOR

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Field-Marshal French, replying to the Lord Mayor's congratulations on his birthday, says, "the expression of the goodwill of the citizens of London will be the greatest encouragement to troops to push the immediate success to a really decisive issue in conjunction with our Allies."

### BIG BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

#### FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUED

#### CROWN PRINCE'S SERIOUS DEFEAT IN ARGONNE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Sept. 28.

A communiqué says: The Allies continue to progress in Artois, while a big battle is proceeding in Champagne against German reserve positions.

The communiqué records that during the evening and night we gained ground nearer and nearer eastward and south-eastward of Souchez.

The Crown Prince's attack in the Argonne resulted in a serious defeat of the Germans.

The German reserve positions in Champagne are protected by extensive disguised wire entanglements, but we made some further progress towards Hill 185, west of Navarrin, and towards La Justice, north of Massiges.

The French night counter-attacks in the Argonne expelled the Germans from almost every point. The ground in front of the French trenches is covered with German dead.

### MAGNITUDE OF SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE

#### NATURE OF DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Though success in the Arras sector was apparently smaller than in the Champagne, it was really equally notable in view of the difficulties of the terrain.

The Champagne is a desolate country, the pinewoods of which have disappeared under the ravages of shellfire, but the district north of Arras is most formidably fortified.

#### EVERY HOUSE A FORTRESS

The portion of the German line is densely populated and the Allies have to fight for villages, houses or single trench till they enter the great plain stretching down to Lille. Every house has been converted into a fortress and where the superstructure has been blown to pieces, the pioneers have burrowed 60 feet below cellars and thus have held the position.

### FRENCH PROGRESS EAST OF SOUCHEZ CONTINUED.

#### 800 PRISONERS TAKEN.

PARIS, Sept. 29.

The communiqué says.—We continued to progress east of Souchez and took a hundred prisoners including the guardsmen brought from the Russian front a few days ago. We progressed also in Champagne where 800 prisoners were captured.

The enemy violently bombarded the trenches in the Argonne but did not attempt an infantry attack. Grenade fighting enabled us to recover some sections of our first line in the Argone.

### HONOUR OF FIRST ASSAULT.

#### FRENCH COLONIALS' GREAT DASH.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Accounts of the fighting in Champagne published in Paris, state that the honour of the first assault was granted to the Colonial corps headed by General Marchand. Their irrestible dash stirred the rain drenched chalky soil to foam beneath their feet. Their dash was so great that the colonial cavalry got its longed-for chance, brilliantly led by General Baratier. They really came into action for the first time for months, and doubtless suffered heavily, but their activities probably explain the great number of prisoners captured in a short time. All colonials advanced with such rapidity that in spite of furious resistance they reached the enemy's artillery emplacements, where they found the guns surrounded by Germans of all arms who surrendered.

General Marchand was dangerously wounded by a shell in the abdomen.

### GENERAL MARCHAND.

#### HERO OF FASHODA SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

PARIS, Sept. 28.

General Marchand of Fashoda fame has been seriously wounded in the spine in the battle.

### THE TSAR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

The Tsar has telegraphed his congratulation on the great success in the West.

### ALLIES' HURRICANE OF SHRAPNEL.

#### A WEEK'S TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

#### WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS' ACCOUNTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A batch of wounded arrived in London unexpectedly yesterday evening. Their reception was very quiet and there were no waiting crowds. All had radiant and hopeful faces.

#### AN OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

A wounded officer said: Under a hurricane of shrapnel the advance started with short sharp rushes. The German trenches were 400 yards distant. Our fellows went at it with rare spirit and there was some pretty business with bayonet and plenty of prisoners crying "Kamerad," very eager to be captured. That was the most surprising thing of the whole business. Many of them were old men, but there was also lots of young blood. All seemed crushed and exhausted.

#### A PRIVATE'S ACCOUNT.

A wounded private said: The German second line was 30 yards behind the first. They raised a big disturbance with grenades and we returned them as fast as we could throw, till our arms were tired and we swiped them proper at the end. It is estimated in Paris that over million shells were fired by the Allies in three days' bombardment preceding the attack.

#### WOUNDED SOLDIER'S STORY.

A wounded soldier says: The Germans had their first real taste of the high explosive bombardment in the week preceding the attack. The ground shook for eight days. We were summoned to stand to early on Friday, when a confident message from Field-Marshal French was read to us saying that he relied on every man to do his utmost in the operations about to begin. It rained the whole day a heavy downpour drenching us. Clouds hung low and it was very misty all the time, but the airmen were flying continuously.

#### MARVELLOUS SYSTEM OF CLEARING OF WOUNDED.

The way in which the wounded were cleared from the front was most marvellous. Hospital trains were running one behind the other as regularly as the Lord Mayor's procession.

The soldier saw a batch of German prisoners, mostly young Prussians, many not over nineteen.

### FRANCO-BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

#### UNSHAKABLE CONFIDENCE IN FINAL SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PARIS, Sept. 28.

Additional details published regarding the Franco-British offensive give good grounds for supposing that the action was engaged in favourable conditions, the only adverse circumstance being the execrable weather, but for which the immediate gain would have been even more considerable.

#### INITIATIVE IN ALLIES' HANDS.

Military critics express the opinion that fighting may be expected at other points, where hitherto actions have not been reported.

The brilliant initial successes are regarded as a proof that the Allies possess the initiative on the Western front and have at their disposal means of inflicting severe blows on the enemy.

#### NATION'S CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED.

The "Temps" says that they fully justify the unshakeable confidence of the Allied nations in the final victory:

"The long months of inaction have not undermined our moral force and have in no way enfeebled our energy. Our people is fully alive to the realities. It knows that the Austrians and Germans are not exhausted, that the enemy will fight to the end and that the effort remaining to be accomplished is enormous, but it knows that it must triumph, because it is determined to last longer."

### NATIONAL REGISTER IN NEW ZEALAND

#### BILL UNANIMOUSLY PASSED.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 28.

The Parliament has unanimously passed the National Register Bill, which asks men between 19 and 45 to state reasons if they are not prepared to enlist or serve in other capacity.

### ALLIES AND THE BALKANS.

#### STATEMENT OF POLICY BY SIR E. GREY.

#### GERMAN METHODS CONTRASTED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

At question time in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey informed the House that the Bulgarian Government had officially declared that they had taken up the position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence. They had no aggressive intentions whatever against their Balkan neighbours. Sir E. Grey gave a brief statement on the Balkan situation and said that there is not only no hostility on the part of Great Britain towards Bulgaria but there is traditional warm feeling of sympathy for the Bulgarian people. So long therefore as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Great Britain there can be no question of British influences hostile to the Bulgarian interests or the disturbance of friendly relations.

#### IF BULGARIA WERE AGGRESSIVE.

If, on the other hand, Bulgaria assumed an aggressive attitude we were prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power, in a manner most welcome to them in concert with our Allies, without reserve and without qualification. (Loud cheers.)

#### POLICY OF ALLIES AND GERMANY.

The policy of the Allies has been to secure an agreement among the Balkan States ensuring not only their independence but a brilliant future based on the general principle of the territorial and political union of kindred nationalities (cheers), but the policy of Germany has been to create for her own purposes disunion and war among the Balkan States.

#### AUSTRIA AND TURKEY SUBORDINATED LATER.

In the course of his Balkan statement in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey showed how Germany had used Austria-Hungary to precipitate the European war with the result that the Austrian Empire was now completely subordinated to Germany and dependent upon her.

Sir E. Grey added that Turkey whose interests would have been preserved if she had remained neutral had been gratuitously forced by Germany into war and was now also being subordinated to and made dependent on Germany in order to realise Germany's aspirations from Berlin to Bagdad.

In the same way it was Germany's policy to subordinate the Balkans which would thus lose their independence. This was directly contrary to the policy of the Allies. (Loud cheers.)

### GREEK STEAMERS AT CARDIFF.

#### ORDERED IMMEDIATELY TO PIRAEUS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Greek steamers at Cardiff have been ordered immediately to Piraeus.

### ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION AT BUKHAREST.

#### PRO-GERMAN NEWSPAPER OFFICE DEMOLISHED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

An immense procession of citizens and students participated in an anti-German demonstration at Bukharest. They demolished the office of a pro-German newspaper.

### THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

#### FLOTATION IN AMERICAN MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Mr. Reading and three other Anglo-French Financial Commissioners are going to Chicago to discuss with the Western bankers and financiers the loan terms tentatively agreed upon with the Eastern bankers, thus emphasising the national character of the loan.

#### DIFFERENT RATES TO PUBLIC AND UNDERWRITING SYNDICATE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

It is officially announced that the Anglo-French loan of five hundred million dollars in five per cent. five year notes will be offered to the American public at the price of 98 and 40 an underwriting syndicate at the price of 96. The bonds may be converted at the expiration of five years at the option of the holder into 4½ per cent. ten to twenty year Anglo-French Government bonds, redeemable at the option of the Governments after ten or fifteen years from the date of the original loan.

### TURKISH ROUT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

#### ENEMY IN FULL FLIGHT.

#### LARGE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The following press communique has been issued:—

A report has been received from General Sir John Nixon that our troops at the River Tigris, on September 28th, attacked the Turkish position at Sinn, seven miles east of Kut-al-Amara and were completely successful.

The enemy had a position astride the river extending for some six miles on the left bank.

An enveloping attack under General Delamain after demonstrating on the 28th, crossed from the right bank of the river to the left and by a night march reached the left of the enemy's position by 10 a. m. on the 28th.

A gallant attack succeeded in occupying the northern extremity of the enemy's line. By 2 p. m. despite strong opposition our troops had carried the remainder of this part of the enemy's positian and by evening had advanced west of another part strongly entrenched and provided with wire entanglements to which a frontal attack by another portion of our troops had pinned the enemy throughout the day. Here our troops bivouacked for the night.

Our armoured motor cars and cavalry who guarded our right flank, were engaged all day with the enemy's cavalry.

The Turks fought with the greatest tenacity and it was necessary to dislodge them.

Several hundred prisoners, many guns and rifles and much ammunition was captured while indeed the enemy lost severely.

Operations were continued on the 29th which resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy who are in full flight pursued by our troops.

Further details are awaited.

### DESPERATE BATTLE IN DVINSK REGION.

#### ENEMY'S FIERCE ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 29.

A communiqué says while artillery fire has not weakened the desperation of fighting is undiminished in the Dvinsk region. The enemy is making fierce attacks in the districts of Vileika and Ossmiana, east of Vilna. On the front of one Russian regiment alone the enemy rained on Monday 10,000 heavy shells. The enemy also brought up large forces south of the River Pripet and on the Galician frontier their attacks are leading to severe actions especially in the Kolki region. The Russians were again very efficient with the bayonet, capturing trenches in a village north-west of Tarnapol.

### GERMAN POSITIONS IN GULF OF RIGA

#### EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT BY RUSSIAN WARSPSIH.

PETROGRAD Sept. 28.

A communiqué says that the Russian warships bombarded the German positions in the Gulf of Riga, silencing all German batteries.

A stray shell fell on a warship killing Captain Prince Viazemsky and Commander Svinine. Also five men were killed and eight wounded.

### GENERAL MACKENSEN'S FORCE ORDERED TO RETIRE.

#### TO AVOID BEING SURROUNDED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

A telegram from Random to the "Geneva Tribune" states that General Mackensen's force has been ordered to retire to avoid being surrounded in the triangle between the Pripet and the Upper Styr.

### WHOLE RUSSIAN CABINET GOES TO IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 29.

The whole Cabinet to-night goes to the Imperial Headquarters.

### NATIONAL SERVICE AND COMMONS.

#### MR. ASQUITH DEPRECATES DISCUSSION

LONDON, Sept. 28.

In the House of Commons the question of recruiting and national service was again raised by Captain Guest.

Mr. Asquith however, deprecated such a discussion. He emphasised that the matter was having the most careful consideration of the Government. As soon as he was in a position he would announce the Government's policy.

He continued: "In the meantime I appeal to all sections of the House to abstain from raising the question here. (Cheers.) We are at a critical moment in the history of war and we are watching with the intensest sympathy and hope the efforts of the Allied forces. I do not think that a greater disservice could be rendered to the country and the cause of the Allies than that at this moment a suggestion should go forth to the world that there is any division of opinion here." (Cheers.)

# FAREWELL FETE TO LORD HARDINGE

## ENTERTAINED BY INDIAN COMMUNITIES.

## A GLOWINC TRIBUTE TO A REMARKABLE CAREER.

## "AN EXAMPLE NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN."

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Indian communities of Simla entertained His Excellency the Viceroy at a peoples' farewell fete at Annandale this afternoon. All classes irrespective of caste and creed participated. Five years ago when Lord Minto left Simla he was entertained by the Hindu and Mahomedan residents separately but to-day all communities had joined hands and gave Lord Hardinge a farewell which will live long in the memory of the people. During the last decade no Viceroy had so closely identified himself with the people of the summer capital and they in their turn loved no Viceroy better. Lord Hardinge had entertained their children every year at a festival in which both the Viceroy and the late Lady Hardinge took great personal interest.

It is, therefore, only natural that a vast crowd assembled round Annandale to give His Excellency a respectful and hearty farewell. All arrangements were perfect and credit is due to the Executive Committee which consisted of:—

Raja Sir Harnan Singh K.C.I.E., President, Nawab Zulfigar Ali Khan C.S.I., Chairman; Sardar Charanjit Singh and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Mahammud Shafi, Vice-Presidents; Sardar Jagendra Singh, Hon. Rai Bahadur Harichand, Sayed Sharif Hussain, Mr. K. C. Roy, Lala Mohan Lal, and Mr. Dinshaw Framjee, Members; Rai Bahadur Jai Lal and Mr. Mir Mahhommed Khan, Secretaries.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived late in the afternoon and was received by the members of the executive and the general committees. Lord Hardinge moved freely among the people and after spending some time at each entertainment an adjournment was made to the refreshment tent where His Excellency took tea. All other guests were similarly entertained and special arrangements were made for the Hindu and Mahomedan guests.

### THE FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The most important item in the day's function was the presentation of the farewell address. Raja Sir Harnam Singh said:—

Your Excellency, we, the Indian residents of Simla, have gathered together here for the last time, it may be, to meet Your Excellency in the summer capital of India and to bid you farewell.

During your stay each year in our midst your true sympathy with our country has endeared you to us and won our admiration and affection. We would assure your Excellency that we represent the sentiments of all classes and creeds of our follow-countrymen, not only in India itself but also in every land to which Indians have gone when we say that your name will bear a highly-honoured place in our national history.

### RECONCILIATION AND REFORM.

This is not the occasion to enumerate in detail the outstanding features of your administration but we believe that their whole trend has been that which you expressed as your purpose and desire before leaving England, which was to watch over with the utmost care to consolidate the beneficent and far-reaching reforms of Lords Morley and Minto and to conciliate all races, classes and creeds We hope and believe, Your Excellency, that when you leave India, this work of reconciliation and reform which you have strenously helped forward on its course, will still continue.

Our devotion, however, to Your Excellency has been universal and abiding because you have at all times shown yourself ready to share our common aspirations and our common sorrows. We have known and understood most clearly your love for India at those times when events were happening by which we were deeply stirred. Your trust in the people of India even in the midst of great physical suffering and mental anguish will ever be recorded in the annals of our nation.

### TOUCHING REFERENCE TO LADY HARDINGE.

We cannot refrain also painful though it is for us all, from recalling the memory of her, whom we had learnt to revere as the partner of your life, sharing your responsibilities and sharing also to the full your sympathy and affection for us. Her personal acts of devoted and unselfish kindness to us and to our children which we in Simla have special reason to appreciate, can never be forgotten. The memory of Your Excellency's lavish hospitality and helpful interest in all local charities and institutions will also be gratefully cherished by the residents of Simla.

When the dark cloud of bereavement came over your life not once only but twice, and blow followed upon blow we found ourselves unable to tell you outwardly in words of all the sympathy we inwardly felt but in hearts, silently shared each of your sorrows. We felt, too, and saw clearly with our own eyes at what a cost you went on with the great work you had undertaken and remained steadfastly at your post, doing your daily duty.

### SINCERITY OF HIS AFFECTION.

And on our Indian side, in return, whenever we have suffered as a people, from what we felt to be wrong or an injustice to our country, we have always found your instinctive sympathy immediately going out to us with such generous fulness that we could realise the sincerity of your affection.

The cruel wrongs suffered by our fellow countrymen in South Africa and so heroically borne by them evoked Your Excellency's whole-hearted condemnation and drew from you an expression of your "indigation burning and deep" at what they had been called upon to bear. We knew you then not only as our Viceroy but also as our friend, and in this connection, we earnestly hope that before Your Excellency leaves India we shall see the abolition of that badge of Indian servitude, the Indentured Labour System.

### HIS FEARLESS AND RESOLUTE ACTIONS.

Your Excellency's fearless and resolute action on our behalf has been vindicated on more than one occasion. We witnessed such at the great Delhi Durbar itself, when, with your assistance, the partition of Bengal was repealed, the new province of Behar and Orissa created with an Executive Council and the policy of eventual Provincial autonomy declared.

The Mussalman community will ever hold in grateful memory the preservation of their mosque at Cawnpore Your own recent utterance in favour of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, in the face of opposition from the House of Lords has shown to us all that the policy, which you enunciated for the Provinces during our beloved King-Emperor's visit, could not be thrust aside with impunity.

The Punjab, also, in the same connection will not forget how strenuously you have pressed forward, by every means at your command to obtain for it the fuller provincial rights which are bound up with the creation of a High Court.

### A TRUE FRIEND OF STUDENTS.

The student community of India have been greatly touched by your Excellency's earnest solicitude on their behalf. They have seen how your heart has gone out to them and how you have worked to ameliorate the conditions under which they live and work. Whenever, you have been among them and spoken to them they have felt, as we ourselves have felt, that you were their true friend.

And perhaps the boldest and most far-reaching of all these personal actions of yours on our behalf has been your own immediate recognition, at the very beginning of the war, of our keen desire that Indian troops should fight side by side with British soldiers in Europe. You were not content till that desire was fulfilled.

### WEIGHT AND DIGNITY TO INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

In all this Your Excellency has set an example in India that will not be forgotten when you leave us You have given to Indian aspirations, when fully and clearly expressed, a weight and a dignity which they never had before. We believe that history will show how in every action which you have taken in respect of over united hopes, the course you adopted was not merely bold and wise but also right and just. In future more and more weight will have to be given to Indian public opinion and that this time is now nearer at hand, as we believe it to be, is in no small measures due to your sympathy and consideration for us.

Finally, we would wish Your Excellency's name to be associated in our national history with the attainment of our rights as citizens abroad and with the full constitutional development of our citizenship in India itself.

You have learnt during your stay among us how passionately these ideals are held by us, as a part of our very life and hope. We know that they will never be absent from your mind and heart, even when you are away from us in person. And when the time comes at last for you to leave India's shores Your Excellency will carry away with you, not only knowledge of our needs and aspirations but also an assurance of our gratitude and regard.

## VICEROY'S REPLY.

In reply to the address his Excellency the Viceroy said:—"My friends,—Do not think that any man could listen to such words as you have addressed to me without being profoundly moved and I shall not attempt to conceal from you the fact that my heart is stirred to its very depth. You have organised this friendly gathering to bid me good-bye and the nature of your feelings is further demonstrated by the warmth of the address just presented to me. In your rapid review of my career in India you have not taken the outstanding features item by item, apportioning to the various incidents criticism or praise with nice discrimination, but you have preferred to select those incidents that have more specially illustrated that true sympathy with Indian sentiment and Indian aspirations that has in very truth been at the root of all my policy. When I came to India nearly five years ago, I had no programme or policy beyond, as I said in a speech at a banquet in London, my earnest desire inspired by profound sympathy and regard that I felt for my Indian fellow-subjects, to contribute at least something to their material welfare and development. Since I have been in this country I have always tried to win the confidence of the people and by thoughtful consideration of their need and aspirations, kind treatment and good administration to draw them closely to the Government. At the same time my efforts have been directed to governing the country as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the people and although nobody realises better than I do my shortcomings which you with your kindly nature have glossed over, I can honestly say that the fulfilment of my duty to this country and the people have been my one and all absorbing aim and now as my day of farewell to India begins to draw near the King-Emperor's parting message of hope will still ring in my ear and I am full of confidence for the future. You must remember, however, gentlemen, that the real moment of my parting from India is not yet. Half a year is no mean fraction of a Viceroy's tenure and I see stretching out before me six months of continuous toil and heavy responsibility before I finally lay down my office. Your friendly words will cheer me on my way and I trust that nothing may occur during that time to alter the good-will you have expressed. For the present I am bidding good-bye to Simla and Simla associations and Simla friends. It has been my home for many months and perhaps there is no harm in my telling you a little secret. It is that after I was wounded in Delhi and slowly and rather painfully recovering the Prime Minister who was anxious about my health, suggested that it might expedite my convalescence if I went home for a few months but knowing Simla as I always do, loving as I do the peace of the surroundings and the atmosphere of friendliness for which you my friends are so much responsible, I felt that I could recover in the splendid air of Simla as quickly as anywhere else. That there was no necessity to go Home for Simla was indeed my home and so I declined the offer of His Majesty's Government with very grateful thanks and events proved that I was right. I don't think this is the time to talk business so I will not detain you longer but will only thank you once more from the bottom of my heart for the reception you have given me this afternoon and for the warm friendliness of the words you have spoken. They have touched me deeply. Never, never shall I forget Simla, nor the kindness of my many Simla friends.

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### BILLS TO BE PASSED AT THE NEXT MEETING.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on 1st October the N.W.F. Constabulary Bill will be passed. The Enemy Trading Bill will also be passed, Sir William Clark moving an amendment in Clause 15 whereby 14th October, 1914, will be substituted for 4th August.

Both the Inland Steam Vessels Bills and the Hindu University Bill will be considered and passed.

It is understood Mr. Achariar's amendments to the Hindu University Bill are friendly motions calculated to elicit an expression of opinion on emergency powers and will not be pressed to divisions.

## MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 29.

At a meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council to be held on Saturday, the 2nd October, among other business to be transacted will be the following interpellations:—

M. Chengiah Chetty will ask, "Whether Government would be pleased to consider the question of raising the age limit under the Infant Marriage Regulations from eight to ten or fourteen with a view to further minimise the number of child marriages and child widows."

Mr. M. Venkata Krishnayya will ask: "Whether Government will be pleased to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act so as to exclude from record all confessions purporting to have been made by accused persons otherwise than during trial."

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The following gentlemen have been invisited by the Syindicate of the Calcutta Unoversity to take part in the University extension lectures during the cold weather:—Principal James ,Dr. J. C. Bose, Dr. P. C. Roy, Sir Gurdas Banerjee, Dr. Watts of the Scottish College, Principal Ramendra Sundar Trivedi, of Ripon College, Principal Heramba Chander Maitra of City College Principal of the Metrapolition Institution, Father Croshan, Principal G. C. Bose, of Bangabasi College, Dr. Stephen, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Brajendra Nath Seal, Mahamohopadhya Pandit Satish Chunder Vidyabhasan, Principal Archibald of Dacca College, Dr. Watson and the Hon. Mr. Biss.

## Official and Personal.

Sir Rabindra Nath Thagore expects to be away from Calcutta during the next cold weather and is not in good health. He will not therefore be able to lecture at the Calcutta University during the cold weather.

Sir William Meyer will visit Calcutta sometime in October and will confer with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on some pending matters.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill dined at the Viceregal Lodge last night.

As has already been announced Sir George Barnes, K.C.B., who has been appointed an ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy in succession to Sir William Clark will not take up his appointment until March, 1916. Sir William Clark will continue to hold the appointment until that time.

Sir Pardey Lukis will lay the foundation stone of the Shillong Pasteur Institute sometime in November.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, of the Madras High Court, will preside over the next session of the Moslem Education Conference to be held at Poona on dates already notified. As regards the Session of the Moslem League, the question will be shortly decided by the Council of that body.

At their meeting yesterday the Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation elected Babu Ramtaran Banerjee as an Additional Member of the Bengal Legislative Council in place of Raja Dinendra Narain Ray, deceased.

# HYDERABAD (SIND) MUNICIPALITY.

## GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS REJECTED.

## TEXT OF THE GOVERNMENT REPLY

An Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Hyderabad Municipality was held on Saturday last. There were present:—Mr. R. B. Bulchand Dayaram, President; Hon. Mr. Gulam Hussain, Vice-President; Mr. Mathuradas Ramchand; Mr. R. B. Tarachand Shoukiram; Dr. Pritamdas Hukumatrai; Bhai Shewakram; Mr. Hassamal Kalachand; Mr. Bulchand Kundanmal; Mr. Chatursing Ailmal; Bhai Tarachand; Mukhi Jethanand; Mr. Thakurdas Khemchand; Kazi Imamali; Mr. Mahomed Ihsan; Mr. Tekchand Hassasing; Mr. Lokamal Gobindbux; Mr. Tahilram Basarmal; and Kazi Abdul Kayum.

Mr. Bulchand Kundanmal tendered his resignation which runs as follows:—

I have the honor to inform you that I have considered the Government memorandum No. 7030 of 9th September, 1915, and come to the conclusion that in view of the strong strictures made by Government on the whole body of the Municipal Councillors—strictures which I respectfully submit are not at all warranted and justified, and in view of the fact that the Government has threatened to suspend the Municipality unless it agree to the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner and the imposition of house-tax. I must resign my seat on the Board. I am fully conscious that during my Municipal career of 15 (fifteen) years I am not guilty of any act of partizanship or favouritism or intrigue referred to in the said memorandum and that I have conscientiously discharged my duties as a Councillor to the best of my ability.

2. As the Government wants to force us to adopt the so-called remedial measures with a sword of Democles hanging over us, my sense of self-respect and the principle of Local Self-Government is so much shocked that I hereby send my resignation of my seat on the Board.

The consideration of Mr. Mathuradas's proposition held over from the last meeting was then resumed.

Mr. Mathuradas's proposition was as follows:—

After reading the Bombay Government Resolution No. 7030 dated 9-9-1915 received on 21-9-1915 the Board is of opinion that it will be wanting in self-respect if it accepted the conditions proposed by Government for the continuance of this Municipality that it will be double humiliation to work under the new conditions suggested by Government. The Board therefore regrets that it cannot accept these conditions and therefore under these circumstances members of the Board beg to resign their seats from this day."

Mr. Thakurdas raised a point of order and wished Mr. Mathuradas's proposition to be split into 3 parts; (1) the question of resignation of members; (2) the question of imposition of a house-tax; (3) the imposition of a rate on buildings. The President thought that in view of the proposition of Mr. Mathuradas being for the resignation of Councillors and the rejection of the Government proposals as a whole, it was not necessary to split it up unless some amendment in regard to one of the two Government proposals were given separately.

The following amendment was moved by Mr. R. B. Tarachand and seconded by Mr. Lokamal.

The Corporation has carefully considered the Government Memorandum No. 7030 dated 9-9-1915 received on 21-9-1915 and is still most respectfully of opinion that there are no adequate reasons for the supersession of the Municipality in view of the complete explanation submitted by it to the Government Note of Charges. It begs to state that there has been no financial improvidence on its part as shown in detail in its explanation and the financial position of the Municipality now is not at all bad in spite of the very unfavourable effect on it of last year's severe and protracted outbreak of plague and the serious dislocation of trade caused last year by the war. The Municipality expect a balance in hand at the end of the current financial year of over 50,000 rupees the statutory balance required to be kept by the Municipality being only 5,000 rupees. It nevertheless prepared to increase further its revenues by Rs. 25,000 year by increase of water connection fees, water rate and other means suitable to the conditions of the Municipality and with the approval of Government. Further it most humbly submits that in view of the complete explanation submitted by it, it is unable to acknowledge the correctness of the indictment that it is only guided by personal and private considerations in the management of its executive either in its Water Works or other Department. It is most respectfully of opinion that the necessity of the two measures, (i) appointment of a Municipal Commissioner (2) the imposition of a rate on buildings as remedial measures, has not arisen and regrets it cannot agree to their introduction. If the introduction of the measures has been demanded by Government on account of the existence or continuance in office of the present body of Municipal Councillors, they beg to assure Government, that they are quite prepared to vacate their seat on the Municipal Board to enable Government to form a new Municipality to carry on the administration on lines regarded by Government as correct. This offer may be treated by Government as their resignation from such date as it may suit Government to make arrangements to carry on the administration as they have no desire to embarrass Government or to create a deadlock by immediate resignation.

On votes being taken for the amendment and the proposition six votes were recorded for the amendment and five for the proposition. The amendment was therefore carried.

The voting was as follows:—

For Amendment.—Mr. R. B. Tarachand, Mr. Tahilram, Mr. Lokamal, Mr. Tekchand, Mr. Hassamal, Mr. R. B. Bulchand.

For Proposition.—Mr. Mathuradas, Dr. Pritamdas, Mr. Chatursing, Mr. Mukhi Jethanand and Bhai Sherakram.

The amendment was then put as substantive proposition.

Seven votes were recorded for, seven against it. The Chairman gave his casting vote for it and it was carried.

### THE GOVERNMENT REPLY.

The following is the text of the reply of Government to the Municipality:—

The Governor in Council has carefully examined the statement which the Municipality has presented in reply to the note of charges which was communicated to it, and His Excellency has received a deputation of the Municipal Councillors headed by the President of the Municipality. As a result of the consideration which has been given to this case he regrets to have to come to the conclusion that, while in certain respects the Municipality has been able to place its proceedings in a somewhat less unfavourable light than originally appeared from the statement of charges, the general state of the municipal administration is so extremely unsatisfactory as to prejudice gravely the interests of the people of the City and to render a resort to remedial measures imperatively necessary.

The Governor in Council does not propose to discuss in detail the several items in the statement of charges and the defence of the Municipality in regard thereto; it will be sufficient if he points out what, in his view, are the two principal defects which vitiate the municipal administration. In the first place it appears to him that the efficient management of the affairs of the City in the best interests of the community is rendered impossible by the partizan and intriguing spirit which at present pervades the municipal body as a which is allowed to influence its proceedings and actions on every occasion when private interests and personal considerations come into play. The favouritism and nepotism which are the outcome of this spirit are altogether incompatible with the maintenance of that standard of discipline, integrity and capacity on the part of the executive staff which is essential for the efficient execution of the policy and measures of the Municipality. A signal illustration of this state of affairs is furnished by the admitted mismanagement by the Municipality of its water works, due, not to any errors or perversity in its general policy, but solely to its inherently vicious system of controlling and managing its staff. Similarly the defalcations were clearly the result of the presence on the municipal staff of certain dishonest subordinates working under superiors who were lacking in a due sense of responsibility and who consequently neglected to exercise proper supervision over their proceedings. A further manifestation of this same tendency to subordinate the public interests to personal considerations is the hurried sanctioning of a gratuity to the retiring Editor, at a time when charges of neglect of duty were outstanding against him and called for careful consideration by the Municipality. So long as the spirit which inspires proceedings such as this is allowed to have free scope in the management of the municipal executive, good government is an impossibility.

The other serious defect which the consideration of this case has revealed is the financial improvidence which has of recent years characterized the municipal administration. It is not necessary to examine in detail the annual figures of income and expenditure or to discuss the question of the propriety of the appropriation to certain purposes of moneys belonging to the Reserve Fund. The outstanding facts are that the Reserve Fund has been drawn upon nearly to the point of complete depletion in order to provide for expenditure which, but for the existence of this fund, would have had to be met from current revenue, that only by cutting down necessary expenditure to an extent which has seriously impaired the efficiency of the services undertaken by the Municipality is financial equilibrium now being maintained, and that the municipal revenues, on their present basis, are inadequate for the purpose of meeting the current expenditure imposed by the increasing requirements of the City, much more so for enabling the Municipality to undertake in the near future the important works of improvement and development with the necessity of which it will be confronted. It is evident that the Municipality has for some time been conducting its finances in hand-to-mouth fashion. The need of a permanent substantial accretion of income has been insistent, but rather than face the situation directly and set about developing fresh sources of income, it has preferred to continue drawing upon its reserves and sparing down its expenditure. Further recourse to these expedients is no longer practicable, and the situation is now critical.

The Governor in Council is convinced that no reformation is to be expected so long as the existing system of municipal administration is continued and the Municipality is allowed to pursue its present financial policy. The admonitions conveyed to that body in the past as to the necessity for administrative and financial reforms have proved unavailing. The deputation which met His Excellency, when invited to suggest a constructive policy for the future, was able only to propose the conferment of somewhat wider powers on the Chief Officer and the raising of the rate of fees for water connections, measures which would fail to meet the grave situation which has now arisen.

It is with the greatest reluctance that the Governor in Council would resort to the extreme step of superseding the Municipality and placing the management of the affairs of the City in the hands of a specially appointed body. But this course will certainly be forced upon him unless the Municipality is prepared at an early date to adopt the remedial measures which, in the present condition of its affairs, he regards as imperative. These are the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner and the imposition of an adequate house tax, the former primarily for the purpose of placing the executive of the Municipality on an efficient basis and under capable control, the latter in order to rehabilitate its financial position and provide it with resources sufficient to enable it to meet its impending obligations. On no other terms does the Governor in Council consider it safe to allow the Municipality, as at present constituted, to retain the direction of the affairs of the City.

The Commissioner in Sind is requested to be so good as to communicate to the Municipality the above decision and the terms in which it is conveyed and to intimate to that body that Government will now await (1) an application under section 186A (1) (b) of the District Municipal Act for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner and (2) the submission to the Commissioner under section 60 (c) of proposals for the imposition of a rate on buildings in the municipal district. As the formulation of detailed proposals in the latter case is likely to occupy some time, Government desire that the submission of the application for the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner should not be delayed pending the consideration of the other question but should be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible.

## HOME NURSING CLASS EXAMINATION.

An examination of the Home Nursing Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthak under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association with Dr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Patel, M.B., B.S., as lecturer, was conducted by Dr. Dadabhai Khurshedji Ellis, L.M. & S., on Sunday the 19th instant. The following candidates are declared successful:—Dr. Pirojsha Nasservanji Daruvala, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Nadir Dhanjisha Bilimoria, Rustamji Shapoorji Fitter, Jehangir Nasservanji Gagrat, Jamshed Fardunji Gharda, Merwanji Khodadad Irani, Rustam Kavasji Kasad, Gulamhusein Mahomed Khoja, D. S. Kirby, Sorabji Nasservanji Randelia, Nariman Jamshedji Roovala, Darabsha Ardeshir Dadmasia, Kaikhosru Bomonji Sanjana, Shanker Bhikhaji Sule, Rustamji Mancherji Taraporevala and Rustamji Dadabhai Wadia.

# DR. DUMBA'S RECALL

## AUSTRIA BOWS TO AMERICA'S DEMAND

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Austria has informed the American Ambassador that Dr. Dumba will be recalled in accordance with American wishes.

The "Times" correspondent in New York, cabling on September 6, wrote:—

"Nothing is safe from these English spies," declared Dr. Konstantin T. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, to-day when interviewers at Lenox (Mass.) showed him copies of the New York "World," containing extracts from documents of a highly compromising character. The documents including a letter from Dr. Dumba to Baron de Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, suggesting certain measures for hampering the manufacture in the United States of munitions for the Allies, were taken from Mr. James F. J. Archibald, the well-known pro-German American war correspondent, who was recently detained on board the liner Rotterdam in an English port. They show that Dr. Dumba, together with Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché at Washington, was engaged in a vast conspiracy to disorganize American factories suspected of making ammunition.

Dr. Dumba admitted to the interviewers, and justifies everything, declaring in effect that he has a right to threaten Austro-Hungarians with the terrors of the Imperial law if they work in American ammunition factories. Count Bernstorff is far more cautious. The imprudence of his Austrian colleague is extremely embarassing to him, for it has stultified his disclaimers and led to an insistent newspaper demand for the immediate dismissal of the guilty diplomats. "I fail to understand," said Dr. Dumba, "how Mr. Archibald could have been so careless as to allow these documents to fall into the hands of our enemies."

### DR. DUMBA'S LETTER.

The first of the incriminating documents is a copy of a 3,000-words explanation addressed to the American Secretary of State by Count Bernstorff denouncing the New York "World's" recent exposures as being filled with "inspired and romantic tales about unrest among the working men," and welcoming "the opportunity of putting an end to such inventions." Side by side with this document by the irony of fate was the letter from Dr. Dumba to Baron Burian boldly explaining how munition works throughout America could be crippled in the interests of the Teutonic cause. Dr. Dumba wrote this letter on August 20, two days after Count Bernstorff had dispatched his denial to Mr. Lansing.

After pointing out that Mr. Archibald furnished a "rare, sage opportunity" to the writer to recommend certain proposals regarding strikes in the United States, Dr. Dumba proceeded:—

We can disorganize and hold up for months the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the expenditure of money involved.

With this letter was enclosed a typewritten memorandum, prepared by the editor of a Hungarian newspaper in New York, giving detailed information how to put various factories out of commission. According to these plans Austro-Hungarians in large numbers were to be employed in munition plants and steel works to embarrass their output. Captain von Papen, the German military attaché, is represented in the collection by a long letter and a wire enclosing newspaper cuttings dealing with the disclosures about German propaganda. Of these exposures Captain von Papen wrote:—

Our good friend Albert has been robbed of a thick portfolio of papers on the Elevated railroad, English Secret Service men, of course, did it. Unfortunately some very important matters from my report are among the papers, such as the purchase of liquid chlorine, correspondence with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, as well as documents relating to the purchase of phenol from which explosives can be manufactured, and the acquisition of Wright's aeroplane patents.

I send you also the reply of Albert in order that you may see how we protect ourselves. This we compounded last night in collaboration.

### COUNT BERNSTORFF'S ADMISSION.

Another interesting document, from the Archibaldee dispatch box is the report of Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German Government's fiscal agent in the United States, explaining to the War Office exactly how it "happened." To the War Office Captain von Papen also addressed a report containing the sentence, "I could probably dispose of a great part of the useless toluol from the Lehigh Coke Company which is lying here for account of the Norwegian Government."

Count Bernstorff has refused to comment on these discomforting disclosures, but his secretary, after flatly denying that the Ambassador entrusted any documents to Mr. Archibald except "a token to his wife," has been obliged to admit that Captain von Papen gave the correspondent a copy of his report to Mr. Lansing.

The German Ambassador is silent regarding the dinner he and Dr. Dumba had with Mr. Archibald on the eve of the latter's departure for Germany. Not so Dr. Dumba, who admits that "secret and valuable papers" were entrusted to Mr. Archibald, but declares "there is nothing in the dispatches which cannot satisfactorily be explained."

Dr. Dumba is now on his way to Washington for the purpose of delivering his "explanation." Before departing, he defended as perfectly "proper" the methods he had taken to bring before "our races employed in munition factories the fact that they are guilty of a serious crime against the Fatherland, a crime that can be punished with penal servitude should they ever return home." He declared that thousands of working men from Bohemia, Moravia, Carniola, Galicia, Croatia, and Slavonia are held in the great steel plants of Pennsylvania in a condition of nothing more or less than slavery. Accordingly he subsidized "many newspapers" published in the languages and dialects of the divisions mentioned, in the hope of bringing home to the workers the "felonious" nature of their occupation and to assure them that if they walked out other employment would be provided for them. It was to secure the funds necessary to furnish this employment through the Labour Bureaux that he had written to Baron Burian.

Captain von Papen contented himself with assuring the reporters that he is not engaged in fomenting strikes.

# RECRUITING AND ORGANISED LABOUR.

## LORD KITCHENER AND MR. ASQUITH ON MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener unexpectedly attended a joint conference of the Labour organisations of London, called to consider the resolutions of the Trades Union Congress at Bristol on September 7. The proceedings were private, but a brief semi-official statement says that Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener spoke on the military situation.

Subsequently conversations with the delegates showed that the speeches created a deep impression, one delegate saying that when we get the men to comprehend the situation as explained to us the Germans would begin to gather up their tools.

The "Daily News" says that it is understood that Lord Kitchener told the labour conference that a great increase in the rate of recruiting was necessary and he indicated the methods it was desirable to employ. The Cabinet has still arrived at no decision on the question of compulsion.

# ...TING OF ...ROY'S PORTRAIT.

## ...QUENT TRIBUTE BY MR. MALA...YA.

### ...LLUSTRIOUS NAME IN HISTORY

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in unveiling the portrait of H. E. Lord Harding in the new Council Chamber today said:—

Your Highness, Maharaja Saheb, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply thankful for the great honour which has been done me in my being asked to unveil the portrait of a Viceroy who has won the esteem, confidence and the grateful affections of the Princes and People of India in a measure attained by few of his distinguished predecessors. It needed qualities of head and heart of no ordinary kind to attain the measure of popularity for a Viceroy who has succeeded the nobleman who rendered his regime memorable by the introduction of constitutional reforms with which the name of Lord Minto and Lord Morley will always be associated and who endeared himself to Indians by his perfect gentlemanliness and unfailing sympathy. In the array of British noblemen who have filled the exalted office of the Viceroy of India there are some who occupy a higher and more abiding place in the hearts of the people than others; one such is Lord Canning and the other is, of course, Lord Ripon. If we look for the reason for it we shall find in the fact that these statesmen pursued a policy in marked consonance with the higher purpose of British rule in India, as expressed in the Acts of Parliament and in the gracious Proclamation issued to the Princes and People of India when she passed under the direct government of the Crown.

### SECRET OF LORD RIPON'S POPULARITY.

Lord Ripon has been truly described as the best and wisest Viceroy India has ever had. He treated Indians as brothers and fellow-subjects and Indians adored him for the unfeigned love he bore them. The secret of his unequalled popularity will be best understood, if we recall the sentiments and hopes he entertained for the people of India and the earnestness with which he desired to see them fulfilled. In replying to the address which was presented to him on the eve of his departure from this country, his Lordship said:—"If England is to fulfill the mighty task which God has laid upon her and to interpret rightly the wondrous story of her Indian Empire, she must bend her untiring energies and her iron will to raise in the scale of nations the people entrusted to her care, to impart to them gradually more and more the richest gifts which she herself enjoys and to rule them not for her own aggrandisement, nor yet for the mere profit of her own people, but with a constant and unwearied endeavour to promote their highest good." It is not surprising that the people of India cherish the name of Lord Ripon as that of one of their greatest benefactors, but it is nothing but truth to say that with that one exception no Viceroy has ever stood higher in the affection and esteem of the people of India than his Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst and I feel that it is a great privilege to be asked to unveil the portrait of so popular a Viceroy.

### INDIAN SITUATION ON LORD HARDINGE'S ARRIVAL.

In order to understand Lord Hardinge's popularity it is necessary to briefly survey the situation in India on his arrival and the policy he adopted in dealing with it. For this we must go back to the days of Lord Curzon. It is due to him to say that we have never had a Viceroy his superior in intellectual attainments and force of mind. He was an adept in clothing high sentiments in beautiful language and "courage and sympathy" was the fine motto which his Lordship adopted for his guidance. As the Viceroy of India he showed more courage than sympathy in dealing with its affairs. The partition of Bengal was rightly described by Lord Macdonnell as the greatest blunder since the days of Plassey. Lord Minto and Lord Morley laboured hard and to a great extent successfully too, to undo the evil effects of that measure. As Lord Morley himself once said, he did not think well of the operation, but owing to various causes both he and Lord Minto had to treat it as a "Settled Fact," though it is only fair to add that many of us believe that Lord Morley helped in bringing about the final settlement, but when Lord Hardinge came to India various circumstances forced the conviction upon him that the bitterness of feeling engendered by the partition of Bengal was very widespread and unyielding and that they were by no means at the end of the troubles which had followed that ill-considered measure. In a letter quoted by Lord Morley General Gordon wrote to Government:—

"There is but one way and it is the eternal truth. Get into their skins, try to realize their feelings. That is the true secret of Government."

### MODIFICATION OF BENGAL PARTITION.

With the true instinct of a statesman Lord Hardinge understood this secret. He got into the skins of Indians, tried to realize their feelings and resolved to unsettle the settled fact. "Everyone," said his Excellency's Government in the memorable Dispatch of 25th August 1911, "with any true desire for the peace and prosperity of this country must wish to find some manner of appeasement, if it is in any way possible to do so," and his Excellency did find a solution in a modification of the partition and the other changes which were necessitated by that modification. How important and far-reaching these changes were cannot be described better than in the words of the Secretary of State for India, who in accepting the proposal said: "Regarding it as a whole and appreciating the balance sought to be maintained between the different races, classes and interests likely to be affected I cannot recall in history nor can I picture in any part of the civilized world as it now exists a series of administrative changes of so wide a scope, culminating in the transfer of the main seat of the Government carried out, and I believe the future will prove, with so little detriement to any class of the community, while satisfying the historic sense of millions, adding the generous work of Government and removing the deeply felt grievance of many. The decision was one of the weightiest ever taken since the establishment of British rule in India. It was a bold stroke of statesmanship, which showed an uncommon degree of courage and sympathy in the person principally responsible for it. This was the first notable event which signalled Lord Hardinge's administration.

### FUTURE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT ENUNCIATED.

Of far greater importance, however, than even the modification of the partition of Bengal and the measure consequent on it, was the determination of the future policy of the Government in the direction of promoting Self-Government in India. The passage in the Despatch in which this was laid down is so well-known that I need hardly quote it. The Government recognised in it that in the course of time the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the Government of the country would have to be satisfied and they stated it to be their deliberate conviction that the only way in which this could be done without imparing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council appeared to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of Self-Government until at last India would consist of a number of administrations autonomus in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all and possessing power to interfere in cases of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of imperial concern. Lord Crewe was, of course, alarmed at this declaration of the inevitable trend and tendency of things in India. But Indians welcomed the pronouncement and were glad. As Mr. Montagu said: "At last and not too soon a Viceroy has had the courage to state the trend of British policy in India and the lines on which we propose to advance." As my dear friend and brother the late Mr. Gokhale, whose untimely death we can never cease to mourn, said, the policy announced in the Dispatch was a policy to which the word not only of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State, but, in a way, that of the King-Emperor himself, now stood committed. That policy was the policy of autonomy for the different provinces. Whatever attempts might now be made explain away the passage in the Dispatch which bear on the point, the passages were there and they in India were entitled to take their stand on them and ask for the realization of the policy contained in them. This is the second great service for which India is grateful to Lord Hardinge.

### FURTHER EVIDENCE OF SYMPATHY.

Lord Hardinge has not been content with enunciating liberal princysles, he has consistently endeavoured to give effect to them. The newly constituted province of Bihar and Orissa is indebted to his Excellency for being elevated to the status of an independent administrative unit and being placed under a Council Government. The recommendation of his Excellency's Government for the establishment of an Executive Council in the United Provinces was a further step taken in the direction of giving effect to the principle enunciated in the Dispatch of 1911. Nearly every other province of India has also cause to be thankful to Lord Hardinge for the advancement made by it in the direction of popular Government. During his time the Central Provinces and Assam have been given Legislative Councils and in addition to its Executive Council with an elected majority Behar is soon to have a High Court and a University and if the just demand of the Punjab for a chartered High Court has not been satisfied, we know where to locate the responsibility for the disappointment. The Province is all the same grateful to the statesman to whom it owed the wise recommendation in that behalf. I venture to hope that a Province so large and important as the Punjab will not be long kept out of the advantage of being placed under the administration of a Chartered High Court and an Executive Council.

### FURTHERANCE OF EDUCATION.

Lord Hardinge's regime will also be memorable for the larger outlay in recent years on education and sanitation, which are beyond questions two of India's greatest needs. It was during his time that in accordance with his Majesty's gracious wish the Government of India resolved to acknowledge the prominent claims of educational advancement on the resources of the Indian Empire and decided in recognition of a very commendable demand to set themselves to making education in India as accessible and wide as possible and to devote 50 lakhs a year to the promotion of truly popular education. It is not Lord Hardinge's least important title to our gratitude that his Excellency had by his generous encouragement and support helped to bring into existence the first residential and teaching University in India. We look forward to the historic ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the first University building by his Excellency on the banks of the holy Ganges in the sacred city of Kashi. I venture to think that the Moslem University also will sooner or later,—sooner rather than later, come into existence and both Hindus and Mahommedans will ever be indebted to his Excellency for helping to create these centres of light and life, where their respective cultures will be preserved and the character of their youth moulded on the solid basis of instruction in religion.

### SYMPATHY IN RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

This, however, is not all for which Hindus and Musalmans as such owe a debt of gratitude to his Excellency. They will long remember that deeply religious himself, Lord Hardinge has shown real sympathy both with Hindus and Mahomadans in their religious beliefs and sentiments. The Cawnpore Mosque incident will not easily be forgotten. It needed great strength and courage and greater sympathy to apply the balm to wounds, which unfortunately had been inflicted, Lord Hardinge did apply the balm. The result was that the widespread feelings of grief and resentment gave way to gratitude. Lord Hardinge showed similar respect for the sentiments of the Hindus in the case of the Ganges-Hardwar canal.

### DEFENCE OF INDIANS IN COLONIES.

It is a matter of intense satisfaction to us that H. E. Lord Hardinge did truly represent the national sentiment of India at a time of great crisis. The story of the oppression practised upon Indians in South Africa is too well-known to require any repetition. The memorable speech which he delivered in Madras has earned for him the everlasting gratitude of the entire Indian community. Speaking of the penalties which Indians were enduring with all courage and patience, enduring because they could not submit to a law which they considered to be invidious and unjust, his Excellency said:—

"In all these they have the sympathy of India, deep and burning, and not only of India, but of all those who like myself, without being Indians themselves, have feelings of sympathy for the people of the country. I trust that the Government of the Union will fully realise the imperative necessity of treating a loyal section of their fellow-subjects in a spirit of equality and in accordance with their rights as free citizens of the British Empire. You may rest assured that the Government of India will not cease to urge these considerations upon His Majesty's Government."

What a marvellously soothing effect that utterance had on our irritated and indignant public is known to you all. It is no exageration to say that by voicing just at the right moment the national sentiment with such fearless faithfulnesss, Lord Hardinge rendered a notable service to the cause of the Empire in India. Nor should I forget to mention here the solicitude of Lord Hardinge to secure fair treatment to Indians in the Dominion of Canada and other colonies.

### INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The last, but not the least, important matter upon which I should like to touch is the despatch last year of the Indian Expeditionary Force to France when H. M. the King-Emperor declared war against Germany.

Public memory is not so short that we can forget the sense of insult which we all felt when in the Boer War the Imperial Government decided not to let the Indian troops fight for the British. If a similar decision had been taken on the present occasion Indians would undoubtedly have felt themselves deeply insulted, for that would have shown that England was not still prepared to trust us or to give up the notion for which there never had been any sanction,—that we are in inferior people, a subject race. We were saved that slight by Lord Hardinge's wisdom, fairness and statesmanship. As a result of the opportunity so afforded to them Indian soldiers have distinguished themselves by their splendid devotion and gallantry and many of them have won the Blue Ribbon. I doubt not that many good and great results will follow from this notable event. Among these will no doubt be the throwing open of commissions in the Indian Army to Indians. I venture to think that the Viceroy has long been in favour of this being done and whenever our past grievance in this respect is removed, we may be sure that we shall be indebted for it in no small measure to Lord Hardinge. To-day's telegrams inform us that the proposal that India should be officially represented at the next Imperial Conference has been enthusiastically welcomed by some of the important colonies. This is another important advance for which we are indebted to him.

### FORTITUDE IN CALAMITY.

Indians it would ever be a source of grave shame to remember that an unspeakable attempt should have been made on the life of so good a man, so wise a statesman and so great a friend of India. It is to his Excellency's eternal credit that he did not allow his love for the people to be severed in the least degree by this evil incident nor did he allow his policy to be affected in the least degree by it. It is sad to think that his life in this country should have been made lonely by the passing away of the noble-hearted lady, who had with such fortitude and devotion shared his anxieties and relieved his sufferings. It is sadder still to think that that affliction should have been followed by the loss of a dear son, though circumstances of patriotic glory. He has met the double blow with rare fortitude and in a spirit of resignation to the inscrutable will of the Most High.

### INDIA'S GRATITUDE.

Lord Hardinge has truly said that the office of Viceroy of India, is the noblest office in the gift of the British Crown and the man who holds with devotion and knows how to wield power wisely and well, can for a few years exercise a greater influence upon the destinies of a larger number of his fellow-creatures than any head of an administration in the world. If England must take away Lord Hardinge from us we appeal to her to send out to us one of her wisest and most large-hearted statesmen to guide the destinies of our country in the eventful years that be before us. I have very great pleasure in unveiling this portrait. I'll recall to future generations illustrious examples of a man of unshaken courage and constancy, a faithful friend of those whose affairs he was chosen to guide who regarded his subjects in India as equal fellow subjects, who laboured lovingly to promote their welfare and who enjoyed alike the highest confidence of the sovereign and the deep grateful affections and esteem of the Princes and People of this ancient land. I believe this is the first time when a member of the public has presented a portrait of a Viceroy to adorn the Council Chamber and it is but one more proof of the kindly courtesy and consideration which non-official members of this Council have throughout received at his Excellency's hands, that a non-official member has been asked to unveil the portrait. We are all grateful to the Hon. Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cassimbazar for the princely gift of this portrait. This grateful act of his is quite in keeping with the traditions of his House.

## INFLUENCE OF WAR ON ART

### MR. PERCY BROWN'S LECTURE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

Mr. Percy Brown, Principal, Government School of Art, lectured last evening at the Y. M. C. A. on "The influence of War on Art," in the course of which, referring to the present European war and its devastating effects on art, he said that never has destruction been so complete and there appears to be every reason to suppose that it has been a carefully calculated destruction. Science has usurped the place of arts in many ways, but it remained to science in war to do the greatest damage to arts. That is depriving the future generation of art which existed before science was known. It was art which sprang from religion, the devotion and sense of service in the world—that sense of service which not only impelled men to work for religious ends, but aroused that pride of citizenship, which raised the great municipal buildings of middle ages and made men so proud of their crafts and trades that they built much magnificent buildings as the "Cloth Hall" at Ypres and hundreds of other places where guilds had their centres. In the words of an artist, who had seen these and written to him (Mr. Brown) with the sense of the havoc done recently in his mind, these places the Germans seem to have taken special delight in destroying. It is as though they wish to remove all evidences of previous civilisation and on the ground thus cleared to erect their own dull and stupid, uninteresting buildings and the style their scientific minds seem to delight in.

Through this great condict we may reasonably hope for great artistic issues. Belgium, ever an artistic country, will when peace is eventually secured, no doubt rise to the occasion and display her artistic spirit, just as she has so brilliantly shown her fighting spirit. Out of the very catastrophe with which Belgium has been overwhelmed, from experiences of war, defeat, spoliation and ultimate victory, will surely rise an artistic revival. Impious and wanton destruction to which she has been subjected may be the means of turning and concentrating her artistic talent and in the restoration of national monuments. She will have unique opportunity for the exercise of her genius. France has in a lesser degree undergone a similar harrowing experience. As a result of this discipline it seems more than probable that in that vague afterwards a great revival of art will take place on a sounder and more exalted plane than has ever been possible since the sixteenth century.

## CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Colonel H. T. Butcher, Artillery.
Captain W. C. Hayden, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieut. G. M. Barjin, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieutenant A. N. Ommundsen, Honourable Artillery Company.
Lieutenant T. H. Vade-Walpole, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. T. Leeds, Honourable Artillery Company.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. C. Gillespie, Highlands L. I.

WOUNDED.

Captain T. W. Hills, Medicals.
Captain H. T. MacuMullen, East Lancashires.
Captain C. E. Richards, East Lancashires.
Captain W. H. Martin, East Surreys.
Captain R. Stratfeild-James, East Surreys.
Lieutenant G. N. Clark, London.
Lieutenant H. B. Graham, Black Watch.
Lieutenant G. H. Wigston, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant S. A. Egerton-Hine, Pedfords.
Second-Lieutenant H. A. Padley, Lincolns.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED

Second-Lieut. O. A. Taunton, South Staffords.

NOW KILLED.

Captain Honourable G. Legge, South Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F. A. James, Manchesters.

DIED.

Lieut. D. C. Young, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain T. K. Phillips, Service Corps.
Captain H. Smedley, Manchesters.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The 213 casualty list from France and Belgiam is reported:—

Died of wounds Lt. G. G. Napier, 35th Sikhs.

Following additional casualty is reported from Aden:—

Wounded, Sappers and Miners, Captain C. F. Stocher, (second occasion). Others are all Indian rank and file.

## WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

### REPORT OF STEADY PROGRESS.

Work has progressed steadily since the publication of the last Fortnightly Report. The ease of carrying on the work under the new conditions is proved daily, and all departments are feeling the comfort of more space, and greater facilities for the reception of goods, packing and storage.

The visiting of hospitals continues, and the Lady Hardinge Hospital has received 96 bandages of different widths, and also aluminium bowls. The "comforts" distributed twice weekly to this Hospital include copies of the Koran, and praying mats, 1,200 cigarettes for Indian Officers, parched rice, ground-nuts, curry powder, papads coffee, games, and one bundle walking sticks.

### SUPPLIES TO LOCAL WAR HOSPITALS

The Colaba Hospital has also received 44 Kit bags, both Home and Local. The "Comforts" include 1,700 cigarettes, 1 dozen bottles of champagne from the Jam Saheb, through Major Berthon, biscuits, sweets, tea, chutney, pickles, pipes, leaf tobacco, gelatine, jelly, jam, tinned milk, potted meat, cocoa, sweets, copy books and pencils, stereoscope and photographs, and 14 gramophone records.

It was stated in the last fortnightly Report that 100 kit bags were sent to the convalescent Home Barracks through Mrs. Knight. This was an error, and the mistake has been rectified. Tobacco, soap, playing cards, and games have been received by the Barracks during the last fortnight also 24 empty kit bags, canvas shoes, belts, razors, handkerchiefs, mufflers and balaclava caps and Mrs. Knight has also distributed two boxes of women's and children's clothes.

The Marine Lines Hospital has received its usual weekly donation of Rs. 12 for fruit, and 9,000 cigarettes, 2 tins of sev, papads, pickles, and tooth-sticks have been given.

In response to a wire from the Poona Branch, 100 mufflers were sent to them on September 23rd. A special appeal for woollen articles of all kinds was issued by the Bombay Branch on September 24th and it is hoped that there will be a very hearty response to this appeal. In view of the intense cold which will shortly be felt in all the seats of war, the need of warm garments of all kinds will easily be understood.

### COMFORTS FOR TROOPS ABROAD.

The despatch of cases of "Comforts" and clothing to Busra, Muscat, the Persian Gulf, and British East Africa, continues, and during the last fourteen days, the total number of cases despatched amounts to over 170. This work is much facilitated by the unvarying courtesy of the Officers and Staff of the Supply and Transport, and also the help extended by the various steamship companies.

On September 22nd Major Foster, R.A.M.C., from the Base Hospital, Busra, personally visited the Branch Offices, and his requests for clothing and "Comforts" for the Hospital were gladly complied with. A gramophone and records sent specially for this hospital by the Patriotic League, Calcutta, were included in his consignment.

Gifts to individual units and soldiers continue, and over 200 kit bags, as well as other articles have been distributed in this way. The kit bags are apparently much appreciated.

### TEA PARTIES TO CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

The Bombay Ladies' Gymkhana has very kindly consented to Tea parties for convalescent soldiers being held in its grounds. The Women's Branch has provided crockery for these functions. Also the soldiers leaving Bombay in Ambulance Trains are provided with refreshments by the Branch, and three trains have been given a hearty send-off, in this way.

In response to an appeal in the last Fortnightly Report, three Mandolines, and 1 Banjo have been most generously given by various people. Rs. 500 has been sent to the Italian Fund from the Women's Branch.

### URGENT NEED OF WARM CLOTHING.

We would still ask for the hearty co-operation of the public in enabling us to keep up the supplies to those engaged in this War. As previously stated all woollen articles are urgently needed, and sugar is much in request.

The public are always welcome to inspect the new premises in Mayo Road, between the hours of 12 to 1 and from 4 to 6 daily. A stall for the sale of fancy work for the Benefit of the War Fund will be found in the main hall of the building.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,58,322-9-3; John Connon High School (Girls), Rs. 270-0; First Instalment from 30 Parsi Women, Rs. 150-0; Bai Bhikhaijee R. Mehta, Rs. 10-0; Bai Aimai D. Gimi, Rs. 10-0; Bai Shirinbai C. Mehta, Rs. 10-0; Mrs. R. P. Shroff, Rs. 10-0; Bai Rupabai R. Kapadia, Rs. 5-0; Bai Jerbai D. Sukhia, Rs. 5-0; A Zarthosti Lady, Rs. 5-0; Mrs. N. Igarashi, Rs. 50-0; Messrs. M. K. Gokhale and Co., Poona, Rs. 5-0; East Khandesh Branch, per Mrs. Rothfeld, Rs. 1,015-5; Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Co.'s Office Staff, Rs. 41-7-6; Staff and Pupils of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Rs. 94-0; Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkot's Pupils in lieu of prizes, Rs. 80-0. Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon:—The Mahajans of Jodiya, Rs. 125-0; Officers of Jamnagar State, monthly, for August, Rs. 357-10; Relations of H. H. the Jam Saheb, monthly, for August, Rs. 125-0; Sundry subscriptions, Rs. 66-0; total Rs. 673-10; H. H. Maharanee Holkar, Rs. 2,000-0; H. H. Maharanee Inderabai Holkar, Rs. 1,500-0; Per Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahikantha, Rs. 3-0; H. H. the Rani Saheb of Bhor, Rs. 1,000-0; W. P. P. 4th Monthly Instalment, Rs. 50-0; A Zoroastrian Lady, Rs. 10-0; In loving memory of Burjorji, Rs. 11-0; Balance proceeds entertainment at Railway Institute, Sholapur, Rs. 10-0; Mr. A. Kirke Smith, Rs. 30-0; The Operating Staff, Bombay Telephone Co., Rs. 50-0; Per Mrs. T. Morioka, Mrs. S. Nakashima and Mrs. D. Taga, Rs. 75-0. Per Mrs. Pestonjee Kanga:—Mr. D. C. Pandole, Rs. 10; Mr. J. S. Sethna, Rs. 5-0; Mr. H. P. Pavri, Rs. 10; Mrs. B. D. Pudumjee, Rs. 5; Mr. P. K. Bamjee, Rs. 5; Mr. N. M. Patell, Rs. 10; Mr. D. N. Davar, Rs. 30; Mr. P. M. Kanga, Rs. 10; total Rs. 85-0; Per Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 32-8; United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay Offertory, Rs. 313-4; United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay Ladies' Work Party, Rs. 120-0; Rev. Father Remedius, St. Teresa's Chapel, Rs. 30-0; Mr. F. Stones, Rs. 10-3; The Rani of Kathi, Rs. 1,000-0 and some Bombay Port Trust Officials, Rs. 138-0. Grand Total Rs. 4,67[illegible]

## THE UPSIDE DOWN AVIATOR.

### PEGOUD'S OWN STORY.

### HOW HE CHALLENGED NATURE'S LAWS.

Dare-devil, sturdy, irrepressible Pégoud, the best-known airman of France, and indeed of the world, has met the death he so often dared, writes Mr. C. Ward Price, the "Daily Mail" special correspondent at Paris. By sheer courage and by risking what seemed to other and more experienced flyers to be certain disaster, Pégoud raised himself from an obscure professional flyer to become the most famous airman in the world—from four or five pounds a week to fees so great that on his last European tour he was reported to receive at least £1,000 in each capital.

In the summer of 1913 the name of Pégoud was first heard in France, when he volunteered to test the parachute invented by M. Bonnet. Before a crowd he rose in his monoplane with the parachute strapped to his back, and at a height of several hundred feet detached it from the machine so that he himself was lifted out and floated down to earth, leaving the aeroplane to land by itself. It was characteristic of the man's dramatic kind of courage that he pulled a newspaper out of his pocket as the parachute fell, and while he twisted round and round at the end of the string on the way to earth he held it before his eyes as if reading it in all security.

Pégoud had gained his certificate only in February 1913 in a Farman biplane, but in June, having by that time changed over to a Brériot monoplane, he was already carrying out what seemed the wildest experiments by himself at great and solitary heights among the clouds. He would intentionally make his machine side-slip and dive vertically, at that time when any angle beyond a comparatively small one from the normal flying position was believed by the most skilful airmen to mean an unavoidable and dangerous fall.

"One day," he told me, "when I was flying at a height of 6,000ft., making all sorts of abrupt dives and finding real pleasure in righting the machine from a perpendicular position, I suddenly got over beyond the vertical so that the monoplane was lying slightly on its back. It was a delicious sensation and filled me with a desire to carry my experiments further. When I came down I told M. Blériot what had happened. He was astonished. He had not believed that any pilot could do such things. I said, 'I have no fear of falling. If you will allow me, and if the wire stays of the machine can be strengthened to stand the unusual strain, I can do still more marvellous things—looping the loop, diving without touching the controls.' My physique is armour-plate," added Pégoud proudly.

Then on September 1 we saw him at Buc fly for the first time in public head downwards. Even to experienced airmen his tricks seemed like a direct challenge of the laws of gravitation.

### LIKE BARBER'S CHAIR.

On September 25 he looped the loop, turning a vast circle in the air that made you catch your breath when you saw it. I asked him afterwards what had been his dominant sensation. "It's more like sitting in a barber's chair than anything," he said, "for the petrol drips out of the reservoir and is blown by the wind all over your hair in a spray."

A day or two later he came and sat by the desk where this is written and told me with characteristic energy and gesture the story of his career. He was only twenty-four then, though he looked older—a sturdy, stockily built man of middle height with vivacious eyes, a moustache twisted aggressively upwards, and the immense and over-flowing store of physical energy that is so often the privilege of men who achieve success. He was always keyed up to concert pitch.

"All my life," he said, "I have been called foolhardy. When I was a boy I looked for danger everywhere—tobogganing on the steep slopes of the Isère, riding unbroken horses bareback, mountaineering, motor-cycling."

He had done five years' soldiering in Morocco as a cavalryman in the Chasseurs d'Afrique. "Constantly I have looked death in the face. I have faced it with a smile, intoxicated to feel the peril surrounding me. On January 19, 1908, for instance, my squadron was surrounded by 3,000 Moroccans, who surprised us dismounted at a water-hole. We leapt into the saddle, formed up, and charged. With death on every side, we sabred the enemy. I cut down twelve who were trying to dismount me. I said to myself, 'Old man, your time has come,' but when it was over I found myself without a scratch."

Of all the brave men who have found their pleasure in mastering the air, none was more reckless than Pégoud. The astonishing thing is that he should have avoided death so long. Several times since the war began he has come back to Paris, the last time from Belfort, where he was stationed, to get a new machine. The old one that he brought back was riddled with machine-gun bullets.

"The Boches have sworn to have my skin," he said, "but it will cost them dear. Six German Aviatiks have fallen to him, and it is certain that no other death would have pleased him as yesterday's did. Few men have put into twenty-six years of life as much danger and as much renown as Adolphe Pégoud.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### APPELLATE SIDE.

### FORGERY OF RENT-NOTE.

### APPEALS DISMISSED.

*(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)*

BAI ACHRAT AND SIX OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

There were five companion appeals against the judgment of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. In all these cases Bai Achrat was the principal accused, all other accused were her tenants and had taken part in the transaction. Bai Achrat was charged with abetment of the forgery or a certain rent-note and with using it as genuine before the Mamlatdar of Dholka, offences under sections 467-109 and 471 I.P.C., and sentenced in all the cases to 26 months' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused were charged with the forgery of the said document by themselves filling in the blanks in the printed form of the lease and signing it and falsely anti-dating it. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment varying from 6 months to two years under section 467 I. P. C.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

In the Record of Rights certain survey numbers stood in the name of one Bai Laxmi, who is a minor aged about 9 years and whose "de facto" guardian is one Prahlad Maganlal, a cousin of her father Daya Tribhovan. On the 5th March 1913, Bai Achrat, one of the accused appellants applied to the Mamlatdar alleging her ownership and possession over the said survey number and requesting her own name to be substituted in place of that of Bai Laxmi. The then Mamlatdar Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal after due inquiry recognized Bai Achrat's claim and made the order asked for. Bai Laxmi's guardian Prahlad appealed to the Assistant Collector who reversed the Mamlatdar's order and allowed the name of Bai Laxmi to stand in the Record of Rights, on the grounds that the documents produced by Bai Achrat could not be relied on; that the papers and the receipts produced showed that Bai Laxmi was in the possession; that there was some "khetpat" (intrigue) by one Kuber Girdhar who was Bai Achrat's manager.

Against the above order Bai Achrat appealed to the Collector, who directed the Mamlatdar Mr. Ramgovind to go to the village and after making a local investigation submit a report to him. The Mamlatdar after examining certain witnesses at Bavla submitted his report to the Collector showing his suspicions the genuineness of about Bai Achrat's documents including Ex. 5 which he impounded. One of the chief reasons why the Mamlatdar suspected Ex. 5 to be a subsequently got up document was that in the printed form at the end, where the date of execution of the lease was to be filled in, there appeared in print the words "sane 191" (meaning 191 A. D.). The lease Ex. 5 purported to have been executed on Samvat 1961 "Vaishak Sudi" corresponding with April-May 1905 A.D. But as the printed form contained "191 A. D." the Mamlatdar surmised that the form could not have been printed before 1910 A.D. Accordingly he came to the conclusion that the lease of 1905 A. D., must have been written on the printed form several years afterwords i.e., to say it must have been subsequently got up in order to support Bai Achrat's claim. The Collector on the 5th June, 1914, confirmed the Assistant Collector's order and dismissed the appeal.

On the 11th December, 1914 the Mamlatdar of Dholka granted sanction to the Police Sub-Inspector of Dholka to prosecute these accused persons for forgery and other charges.

The Additional Sessions Judge held that the lease had been got up with intent to deceive the revenue authorities. The Ex. 5 was intentionally falsely anti-dated with the intention of causing it to be believed that it was made or signed at a time at which the second accused had known that it was not made or signed. Bai Achrat had also joined the conspiracy.

Their Lordships held that there was no doubt as to the guilt of the accused and confirmed the convictions and sentences passed on the accused and dismissed the appeals.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan with Mr. U. K. Trivedi appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

### DISOBEDIENCE OF THE DEFENCE SCHEME.

### RULE DISCHARGED.

*(Before Justice Batchelor and Hayward.)*

YUSUF HAJI ISMAIL TINDAL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

J. M. SCHNIEDAR ..... Opponent.

This was a Criminal Application for Revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

The applicant with two other tindals was charged and convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay under section 188; I. P. Code, with wilful disobedience in contempt of lawful orders duly promulgated by a public servant, inasmuch as he did between the hours 7.30 p.m. and 8-45 p.m. on the 8th February 1915, attempt to run past the batteries which defend the Port of Bombay thereby causing danger or injury to the crew of the vessel, being liable to be fired on by the batteries and having done this in direct disobedience to the Public Traffic Regulations of the Port issued by the Port Officer at the outbreak of war under the provisions of the Government of India Defence Scheme and and fined Rs. 50.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

The applicant, a subject of H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar in Kathiawar has been a tindal of a sailing vessel Prow No. 2758 and was engaged in the coasting trade for many years.

PLEA OF IGNORANCE.

During the last two years he had no occasion to put into the Bombay Port as he sailed on the Kathiawar coast generally with occasional direct voyage to the South Coast to the ports of Mangalore, Calicut and as such he did not know the new rules and the orders promulgated by the Port Officer of Bombay nor was he made aware of them at the port of Mangalore by the authorities concerned. Nor did the papers and passes granted to and carried by him contain any such new rules in any of the vernaculars of the country. Nor did he know of any special precautions being taken for the safety of the Indian Ports; and all his knowledge of the war was that His Majesty was at war with an enemy in distant countries and seas.

That on the present voyage he sailed from Karachi for Mangalore and on the return voyage was bound for Karachi with a cargo of tiles; and that it was not necessary nor did he intend to put into or touch the port of Bombay which would entail unnecessary heavy expenses.

That the prows and other sailing vessels of various description, doing the coasting trade solely and absolutely depend upon sails and trade-winds for the motive power and they have always to keep within easy distance of the coast as it is necessary to seek shelter for the nights in passing ports.

PROW DRAGGED ASTERN TOWARDS BOMBAY BY TIDE

The applicant while proceeding from Mangalore to Karachi had taken shelter and anchored in the vicinity of the Kennery Islands of the Bombay Harbour. On the morning at about 4 a.m. the applicant's prow was dragged astern towards the Bombay Harbour by a strong incoming tide. Under the circumstances the applicant had to weigh anchor to avoid the capsizing of the vessel and also to unfurl a sail to counteract the tidal force by catching contrary winds. His attempt was of no avail as it was the time of the calm before the dawn.

While the prow was thus drifting backwards one of the Port Trust Steam Launches specially detained to render help generally to the sailing vessels by towning them to the nearest anchorage was heard to whistle by the applicant, who saw her making for the prow and the applicant then thought that she had noticed her state and wanted to render help by towing her to safe anchorage. But instead of that the prow was taken to the Bombay Harbour.

An hour after sunrise one "saheb" boarded the prow and called upon the applicant to produce his papers and asked why he had come into the harbour before sunrise. The applicant explained to him the circumstances under which the prow had come there. He was then ordered to attend the Shipping Office at 11 a.m. and his papers were taken away. On his attending the said office he was informed that he would have to appear before the Police Magistrate.

On the 10th February 1915, the applicant's case was tried by the Magistrate and on his making a statement that the prow was dragged astern into the harbour and that he himself had no knowledge of the limits of the prescribed area, he was called upon to produce evidence to prove his want of knowledge and the case was adjourned to the 26th February 1915. On the order being interpreted to him, the applicant, thinking that the postponement granted, would entail much loss of money and time, pleaded "guilty" to the charge, whereupon the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him as above.

NO JURISDICTION TO TRY THE CASE.

Mr. Kolaskar after briefly stating the facts contended that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case as no previous sanction had been obtained under section 195 of the Cr. Proc. Code.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—You say that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction at all?

Mr. Kolaskar:—No, my Lord, what I submit is that the sanction was not duly given.

Counsel said that the Port Officer had passed an order to the effect "Prosecution approved." He submitted that it was not sufficient because "Prosecution approved" might mean that the Officer had approved of an action which had already been taken.

Mr. Justice Hayward:—Whether there is any difference between "Prosecution approved" and "Prosecution sanctioned?"

Mr. Kolaskar:—"Approval" does not imply previous deliberate consideration.

Mr. Justice Hayward:—You mean to say that "approve" does not imply previous deliberation? If your interpretation is correct then there should be some sense in terms such as "I approve but I cannot sanction" or "I sanction but I cannot approve."

Mr. Justice Hayward:—The defect, if any, is cured by section 537 Cr. Proc. Code. As there had been no miscarriage of justice the objection could not be valid.

Mr. Kolaskar then contended that though the applicant pleaded guilty, the prosecution had failed to prove guilty knowledge which was necessary in the case to be proved. The applicant had at first put in a plea of "not guilty" but when the case was adjourned for a fortnight, he thought it better to plead "guilty" rather than remain in Bombay for so many days. He did so under a sort of compulsion.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Is there any other point of law?

Mr. Kolaskar then said that he had nothing to add.

Their Lordships discharged the rule and confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the applicant.

Mr. Kolaskar with Mr. M. M. Rothasthane appeared for the applicant.

The Hon. the Advocate-General instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

SHALOM.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

866-14.—Little & Co, W. H. Brady & Co, Ltd, v. The Indo-China Mafg Co, Ltd, Payne & Co.

"For Argument on the question of Costs between Defendants inter Se."

1184-12.—Captain & V, Bai Gangabai & anr, v. Shah Passu Porbat & ors, Ardeshir H. D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-15—Payne and Co, H E Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D, Part heard.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain & Vaidya.

1012-14.—D. J. Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Manecksji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G. W. & Co.

L C 98-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Tokersey Khairaz v. Kurpal Hursey & Co, a firm, & anr, Motichand & D.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhasi Ladha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co., a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co. a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sahnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch. Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Mongnila[illegible] v. The Mitsui Bussan [illegible] Crawford B & Co.

189-15.—Madh K & Ch, Damodherdas Vandrawandas v. Devidas Vandravandas, Edgelow G W & Co.

109-15.—Surajmal & Co, H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawane Singh Bahadur, KCSI, v. M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

582-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas v. Fatehmahomed Haji Joosub, & anr, Captain & V. Bhai K & Gir.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharmsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person Jamseetji R & D.

394-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Limji Nowroji Banaji v. Limji Nowroji Banaji & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Little & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

536-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Mansukhbhai a firm, v. The Bombay Steam Navi Co, Ltd, Little & Co.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Ganu widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co., Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

802-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

858-14.—Mans H M & Co, Mariambibi, widow, v. Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V, F P Pavri, Tyabji D & Co.

173-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Lakhman Moghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

318-15.—Payne & Co, Abdullabhai Abdul Rehim, a firm, v. Dadamiya Khandwani, a firm, Little & Co.

495-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Khalubai, widow, & ors, v. Jaffer Alluarakhia, Payne & Co.

1053-15.—N. C. Dalal Maneckchand K. Mutha v. Ramsukh Ramratan, a firm, Purnanand & Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

Short Cause.

932-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Bhaagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daphtary F & D.

Long Causes.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulia Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Farceira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samrathai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samrathai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Prazji Mulji & Tha.

363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Choonilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

430-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, in Liquidation, v. Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr, Shroff D & D, Maneck & Co.

809-14.—Matubhai J & M, Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.

337-14.—Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors, Ragh N & Co, Maneck & Co.

1427-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C Dalal.

559-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Vussonji Doongersey v. Ebji Oomersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.

628-15.—Dubash & Co, Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co, a firm, v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H. Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshadas, Dastur & Co.

577-15.—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L & M.

578-15.—Madh K & Ch. Morarji Vussonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15.—Patell & Eze, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

512-15.—Madh K & Ch, Bacheba widow v. Tricumdas Herji & Co Mulla & Mulla.

583-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Jerbai widow, v. The Oriental Governm Security Life Insurance Co. Ld Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L Laxmi widow, v. Pariatibai widow anr Ragh N & Co, Jeh & [illegible]

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Alabux Abdullabux with possessing two grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused was arrested in Bhandari Street, on Tuesday night, with the cocaine in his possession. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

### SENT TO REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Condon of the Railway Police charged John Van Reyk, an Anglo-Indian boy, aged 12 years, with begging for alms.

Sergeant Condon deposed that the boy was found begging for alms from passengers in one of the local trains, by means of a written appeal. The boy said he came from Cochin a few days ago, where his father and mother are. He knew no one in Bombay, had no means of subsistence and wanted to go to school.

The Magistrate ordered the boy to be apprenticed in the reformatory school for four years.

### A RASH TAXI DRIVER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Deputy-Inspector Melville charged Framji Dinshaw Bharucha, a motor taxi driver, No. 1414, with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th instant, the accused drove his car near Charni Road junction in a rash manner and tried to overtake a carriage belonging to Dr. E. B. Ghaswalla, and in doing so, he collided with the carriage, throwing the coachman off the box and damaging the carriage.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 75.

### THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Ahmedali charged Abubakar Abdulrahiman with committing theft of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 67 belonging to Dayalal Govindji.

The property was stolen sometime during the week ending Sept. 19th and it was traced to the accused by the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before the same Magistrate the accused was again tried on two other charges of theft and he was further sentenced to three weeks and 10 days' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

### COBBLER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MURDER OF A SOWAR OVER MONEY MATTERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

At the High Court to-day Justices Greaves and Walmsley disposed of a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Alipore in the case of Hasmat Ali disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury.

The accused was a cobbler attached to the 17th Cavalry stationed at Ballyganj lines. He had some quarrels with Mir Jaman Khan, a sawar attached to the same regiment, for some money. On the 20th May last the dispute was settled by Mir Jaman swearing on the Quoran that the money was due to him and accused was paid the money. This annoyed the accused and on the evening of 21st May, while Mir Jaman was taking his meals, the accused came there and with one stroke of a chopper nearly severed his head from the body. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the jury, referred the case to the High Court.

Their Lordships sentenced the accused to death.

### PROTESTANT INDIAN CLERGYMEN AND THEIR STATUS.

CONFERENCE AT MADRAS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept.

At a conference of Indian Ministers of the Protestant Churches of Madras the question of the status of Indian clergymen was considered. Rev. K. R. Gopal took a leading the discussion said that the Protestant Church unlike the Roman Catholic Church made invidious distinction of colour and race so far as priests were concerned. A foreign missionary considered an Indian Minister as belonging to an inferior race and hence did not recognise him as equal. An indian clergyman had no status as the European would not recognise it and Indian Christians as a rule went to a foreign missionary to baptise their children and to officiate at marriages in preference to their own indigenous pastors. They were in charge of the Indian Churches. It was remarked in the course of the discussion that though they paid much to the church, the property belonged to the Mission and a Missionary could turn out a Indian Christians. The churches must be owned by Indians; then the Indian pastors, if able and well qualified, would retain a status and be respected. The conference then adjourned sine die.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses a delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day from your nearest dealers. H 3

CHARMING DRESS MATERIALS.

We have a choice selection of materials for Day and Evening wear.

The new stripe effects in all colour combinations are to be had in cool Zephyr for Morning Gowns and in Voiles for better Dresses.

Sendrl. esod

"Luvisca" is a most delightful terial for Dresses and Shirts. Wide ky stripe effects just as to colour nd so easily washed. The bright sheen hich is so marked a feature of "Luvisca" is retained after repeated washings.

31 inches wide. Re. 1-15 the yard.

Send for Samples of "Luvisca."

TOOTALS SPECIALITIES.

"Tootals" is fast becoming house hold word. The excellent productions of this House recommend themselves.

Tobralco. For Ladies' and Children's Dresses, in white and in fancy colours, all absolutely fast to sun and wash.

Our Price: White Ans. 12 the yard. Colours Ans. 13 the yard.

Tarantulle, dainty Cambric for Underwear and Babies' clothes. 40 ins. wide.

Our price: Standard quality. Ans. 13 the yard.
Fine quality Re. 1-0 ,,
Superfine quality ,, 1-4 ,,

TOOTALS PIQUE.—Now that the Hot weather is approaching, white Skirts will be the favourite wear, and for these nothing is better or more suitable than Tootals Pique. 44 ins. White. Rs. 2-2 yard. Colours Rs. 2-4 the yard.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
The Arcade BOMBAY.

# The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

*Lea & Perrins*

**"Baby never given any trouble"**

***Every Mother should read this letter:***

Cape Town, South Africa, *August* 21*st*, 1914.

Messrs. W. Woodward, Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—When my baby was five days of age my doctor advised me to give him your Gripe Water and I gave it him every day until nine months old. At eight months he could stand alone; at nine months he could walk alone. He is now 19 months and has never given me any trouble at night, and can talk Dutch and English a little. I have to thank your wonderful Gripe Water for many a good night's rest and more than one of my friends say the same.

I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. To the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

Yours faithfully, (Mrs.) E. CHERRETT.

**WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER**

Quickly relieves the pain and distress caused by the numerous familiar ailments of childhood.

**INVALUABLE DURING TEETHING.**

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

**Build-up YOUR HEALTH with**

**WILKINSON'S**

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"Worcester-shire too highly"

**SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Has stood the test of 80 Years. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PLEASE FAIL NOT TO GIVE A TRIAL TO

**SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE**

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

*The only high class Lodging and Boarding Institution for Hindoos*

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS, &c.

Special Convenience of Lift.

TRAVELLERS WILL FIND HOME COMFORTS.

Special supervision on Meals.

RATES MODERATE.

Telephone No. 2710. Telegram Address "LODGE."

**THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ percent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

CHYAVAN PRASH. RS. 3 PER SEER. ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAKARADHWAJA RS. 4 PER TOLA.

**SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.**

DACCA & CALCUTTA.

The best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy in India for the manufacture and sale of Shastri medicines both to physicians and patients. Established in 1901 for the regeneration of Ayurvedic medicines. A great boon to Humanity.

Chyavanprash—Rs. 3 per seer for cough, cold, Asthma and debility.

Makaradhwaj—Rs. 4 per tola (Panacea for all diseases with proper vehicles.)

Arishadi Sarsa—Rs. 3 per [illegible]. The best blood purifier and the ideal tonic.

[illegible] Head Office—Raomohun Street, Dacca. (3) Kashiswar Ghat, Benares City. (4) Rajshahi Branch—Rangpur. (5) Calcutta Head Office—62, Lansdown Street. (6) Calcutta Branches—227, Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge). (7) 1, Upper Circular Road, (Opposite Scaldah Station). (8) 71/1, Rasca Road, Bhawanipur.

Catalogue and [illegible] treatment is distributed free on application. Medicines [illegible] Efficient [illegible] established in each Branch.

Proprietor—MATHURAMOHAN CHAKRAVARTY.


# CHINA AND THE WAR.

## NEED OF MAINTAINING HER INTEGRITY.

## CHANGE IN POWERS' DIPLOMACY ADVOCATED.

The paramount need of the European concert maintaining the integrity of Chinese territories and of introducing a change in their diplomatic relations with her, even to the extent of recasting the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, if need be, is dwelt upon by Mr. Putnam Weale, in a communication addressed to the "Standard" from Peking on August 1.

So far as the outer world is concerned, writes Mr. Weale, China remains primarily a geographical expression. Unable to oppose the onslaught of any fighting nation, not so much because of her own inherent lack of fighting power as because of the total lack of economic organisation needed to sustain modern war, knowing that her neutrality is guaranteed under a more doubtful form than the instruments which were supposed to neutralise Belgium, China in her foreign policies has literally been forced to become more and more Chinese.

The existence of a quasi-dictatorial Concert of the Powers in Peking since 1900 has demanded the constant application of a method which long ago became traditional; the Concert, so far from discouraging that traditional method, has actually encouraged it. For whilst agreed on certain general police measures hastily drawn up when the world was still obsessed by the nightmare of 1900, the Concert had disagreed on nearly everything else, and has been as much concerned with the promotion of personal and private interests as in that other great region of international rivalry—the Near East. England, France, Russia, America, Germany, and Japan have thus come to possess in Chinese eyes statuses believed to summarise accurately their political resources as well as those moral elements best summed up in the world imponderabilia. Each had, therefore, become necessary as a factor to bring about China's metamorphosis from an archaic agricultural-mercantile community into a modern State; each played an important role; each had value. To find these protagonists suddenly engaged in frantic and bloody warfare in place of their former nicely balanced rivalry has seemed like a collapse of the high heavens.

### THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

We at once understand why China was convulsed by the Japanese demands of January 18 as nothing has convulsed her since the Boxer debacle; we at once obtain a new view of Japan and the Japanese. The Chinese giant being still a recumbent giant, at the mercy of any resolute giant-killer who will not hesitate to lop him and lop off his head, the hour of death seemed indeed to have arrived! True, Japan only bent over the recumbent figure sword in hand, and merely acted as if restrained at the fifty-ninth second of the eleventh hour from dealing the "coup de grace." But that was enough. It was sufficient to advertise eloquently the narrow margin which separates political life from political death.

It gave the nation a thrill which will never be forgotten. For not only was there in the old Norman legal phraseology "peine forte et dure"; there was behind the spectre of complete and permanent isolation. After the war, Japan had insistently declared, the entire system of European agreements dealing with Chinese affairs would be arranged from Tokio, conferring on that capital the hegemony of the East; for the European Concert was dead and could never be revived, and the Chinese question had thus become an entirely new issue.

Now the Chinese, despite their disqualifications, possess a profound and remarkable political instinct. Even in the midst of all their agony they never forgot that just as Peking relies on certain groupings of the Powers for her guarantees, so does Japan rely for her economic safety on Western friends, who help her to make good her deficiencies and, indeed, are necessary for her existence. In other words, the Chinese remembered that, in spite of her powerful army and navy and her priceless geographical isolation, Japan cannot stand alone. The curious way in which Japan had laid her demands upon Peking was proof that she was just as afraid as she was audacious; it had explained why, when she was showing the greatest zeal in creating a semi-neutralised Mongolian-Manchurian zone as a barrier against Russia, she was at the same time talking of a direct alliance with that country.

### NEW SYSTEM OF RELATIONSHIPS NEEDED.

But though the Chinese have at last understood, they have not yet realised that it is imperative on them to do more than that; they should have ready framed, complete in every particular, a counter-doctrine to meet the changed conditions of the hour. The aim and object of that doctrine should be to establish a new system of relationships between Peking and the Powers and thus to retain for Peking the power of initiative. Such a plan has become as essential as any organic law for the foundation of a new National Government. The counter-doctrine which can be made to Japanese pressure.

This doctrine may roughly be stated as follows. That before any agreement between treaty Powers dealing with Chinese affairs can in future become a valid instrument it must receive China's willing assent and her formal signature, so that she may become a direct party to every such agreement. Applying this principle to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, we would have in place of the present vague dual fighting agreement a tripartite instrument of peace clearly defining the duties of the signatories and arranging for joint conference whenever points of difference arise. To this every treaty Power could later be invited to subscribe for a definite term, say for fifteen years, which is President Yuan-shih-Kai's expectation of life according to the actuarial tables. A reasonable chance would thus be given to China to set her house in order; if she had failed to do so in that long interval partition would no longer be the cruel act it would be to-day.

### WHAT ENGLAND CAN DO.

The acceptance of this doctrine by England would completely alter the whole nexus of political relationships centring round Peking, and bring secret diplomacy to a halt. It would destroy intrigue to an extent difficult to realise to-day by making publication of material facts a "sine qua non" before those facts had validity. It is imperative that a doctrine such as this should be made the starting-point of diplomacy in China after the war, and that the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be recast, in the light of our fuller experience, so that those provisions may have a real and permanent significance. The inviolability of Chinese territory and the inclusion within that territory of every inch of soil belonging to the Empire at the time of the Manchu abdication might well be dignified with the name of the Declaration of Peking.

Its general acceptance would entirely change the position of foreigners and foreign enterprise in China. Although still exterritorialised, Europeans and others would no longer be considered primarily as potential enemies and potential sources of trouble. Real economic co-operation would thus be secured, for China would be guaranteed her economic autonomy, which has been seriously imperilled ever since the "coup d'etat" of the £25,000,000 Quintuple Loan agreement of 1913. But without such a specific guarantee for a specific period which will allow the development of large plans, and without the institution of a decent system of representative government which President Yuan-shih-Kai has to-day the unique opportunity of establishing, we shall continue to drift, as we have drifted for four years, until the hour of final shipwreck has arrived. And if this should happen it will be very largely the same forces that will be to blame in China as those which are responsible in Europe for the worst tragedy that has overwhelmed mankind since its earliest civilization.

## WHAT MUST BE ACHIEVED.

### MESSAGES FROM MINISTERS.

Mr. Asquith, Lord Selborne, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Walter Long have sent to the "Independent," published in the interest of the working classes, messages on the determination of this country in relation to the war.

They were asked by the editor whether they agreed with this statement, made by Mr. Lloyd George in France: "So long as a single German soldier remains on the soil of France or Belgium there is not one Englishman who will even dream of peace."

The Prime Minister replied, through his secretary, that his views were clearly stated in his speeches, more particularly the speech delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet last November, and the one made in the House of Commons on March 1. The writer added: "I enclose a quotation from the former speech." The extract runs thus:—

"We shall never sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than all she has sacrificed, until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

Sir Edward Carson wrote:—

"I agree with Mr. Lloyd George's statement of our objective, and I would add, as I believe he would, to 'France or Belgium' Russia."

Lord Selborne answered as follows:—"I entirely agree with Mr. Lloyd George when he said, 'So long as a single German soldier remains on the soil of France or Belgium there is not one Englishman who would even dream of peace.'"

Mr. Walter Long replied:—"I entirely concur in the remarks you quote from a recent speech made by Mr. Lloyd George. I cannot conceive anything less than he describes as the conditions precedent to peace."

### MOTHER OF 23.

A record in large families has been established by Mrs. Emma Moules, Bradley-terrace, White Hart-lane, Wood Green, London, who has had twenty-three children. These in their turn had ninety-six children between them. Some of the grandchildren have been married and there are eleven great-grandchildren, making a total of 130 descendants.

When her husband died, Mrs. Moules married a widow with seventeen children, all of whom she brought up. The old lady now lives with her youngest daughter, whose twelve children are all named after flowers.

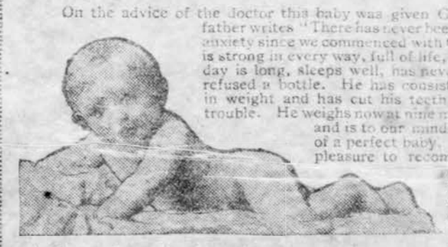

**C. SAJAN & CO**

TILE, MARBLE & STONE MERCHANT & CONTRACTOR

BOMBAY No. 3

**Her First Baby**

Many a mother is at a loss to know what food to give her first baby. Although she showers all her love and care upon him, baby still does not get on. But her anxiety is ended directly she tries Glaxo.



On the advice of the doctor this baby was given Glaxo, and the father writes "There has never been a moment's anxiety since we commenced with Glaxo. Baby is strong in every way, full of life, happy as the day is long, sleeps well, has never been ill, or refused a bottle. He has consistently gained in weight and has cut his teeth without any trouble. He weighs nowat nine months 22 lbs., and is to our minds the picture of a perfect baby. To me it is a pleasure to recommend Glaxo as, being a Chemist, I see so much of the result of improper feeding of babies, and your food completely fills its duties as a substitute for nature's first food."

Glaxo does resemble mother's milk because it contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building and muscle-producing material, and is therefore a complete food for all babies from birth.

*Ask your Doctor!*

**Glaxo**

*Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.*

**"Builds Bonnie Babies"**

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0, & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

4183

**BURGOYNE'S**

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

have enjoyed the confidence of the medical profession for upwards of

**175 YEARS**

SURGICAL SUNDRIES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY EQUIPMENT
PROMPT DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

BURGOYNE'S MEDICINES are *solely* supplied to HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES both at Home and on the Battlefields of Europe

*Mr. Charles W. White, BOMBAY*
*Sole Representative of*
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.
LONDON.

The clean, wholesome smell of

**WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP**

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

**freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.**

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI

**DIAMONDS DIAMONDS DIAMONDS**

*BUYING! SELLING!! ADVISING!!!*

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, GOLD & SILVER SMITHS.

Established 1895.

**SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co.**

225-227, Kalkadevi Road, Opposite Post Office, Bombay.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Diamonds, Pearls and all other Precious Stones.

All kinds of Jewelleries and Gold Ornaments always ready in stock and also made to order.

Good assortment of Silver Articles of Fashionable Designs for Presentation.

*REPAIRS OF JEWELLERY MOST NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY EXECUTED.*

TELEPHONE Old Ornaments made into Latest Designs. No. 2236.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

# GRAND GALA NIGHT

AT THE

# PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

**GLADYS KERR**

**LAURA DIAMOND**

**CHARLES CHAPLIN**

IN MAKING A LIVING

**MAX CHOSEN BRIDE**

**PSYCHE** COLOURED DRAMA IN 2 PARTS

***LOCAL TOPICAL***

B. V. R. INSPECTION

BY H. E. LORD WILLINGDON

ALWAR XI *vs* PARSI GYMKHANA

JODHPUR'S ARRIVAL FROM THE FRONT

Port Trust Voulnteers

Miniature Range Opening

**TOMORROW NIGHT**

---

Use

"The Amulet"

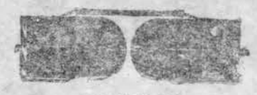
Glare (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)

Protector, For Cool Clear Vision;

With neutral tinted Lenses,

PRICE

FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW,

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 12

Mayaphyll " " " " Rs. 18.

Saves a host of troubles.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES

**LAWRENCE & MAYO,**

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Straits Madras & Rangoon.

19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

---

**STANDARD OIL CO.,**

OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 3 6 | 6 per case |
| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 12 | 2 per case |
| Chester Brand 125 deg. | 5 2 | 2 per case |
| Devon's Brilliant 125 deg. | 5 0 | 2 |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg. | 4 10 | 2 per case |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 12 | 2 per case |
| White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 8 | 6 per 2 tins |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 | 6 per 2 tins |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 8 | 6 per 2 tins |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk) | 3 12 | 6 per 8 Imp. gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application

MANAGER

---

# Lassitude

is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

**Iron 'Jelloids'**

*Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.*

*Mr. C. F. Colsier, Forest Gate, writes.*—"I was suffering from depression "and lowness of spirits, resulting from poorness of blood and run-down "nerves. The first box of 'Jelloids' made a great difference and continuing to "take them I derived great benefit. I always recommend IRON 'JELLOIDS'."

**A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2-4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' *(containing Quinine)* No. 2A. ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2-4.
*Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and the East.*

*Manufactured only by* THE 'JELLOIDS' Co. 205, City Rd. London, England.

---

*You have been all over the world, Jack What have you seen?*

*In most places, sonny I've seen*

**VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA**

---

**CURES IN 48 HOURS**

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

---

D^r J. Collis Browne's

**Chlorodyne**

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

---

*Strike them out and write—*

"Paisley Flour" whenever you see the words "Cream of Tartar," or "Baking Soda," or "Baking Powder" in a recipe for any kind of cake or bread.

**"Paisley Flour"**

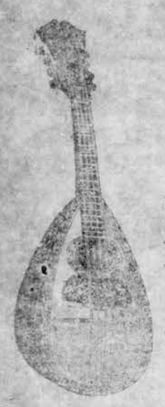
*The SURE raising powder*

makes bread and cakes so light and digestible that they can safely be eaten fresh and hot from the oven.

Use one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Made by Brown & Polson of Corn Flour fame.

*A postcard to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Ligon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 recipes, gratis and post free.*

---



**PIANOS & ORGANS**

**MUSIC**

Stringed Instruments of all kinds

Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances

Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail.

**SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.**

(Established over 56 years.)

---

COOKING STOVES & RANGES

HEATER & WATERBOILERS

in various sizes.

RIPPINGILLE'S OIL STOVES

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

**CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,**

17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

---

**'Mellin's' has suited her admirably**

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

**Mellin's Food**

(UNTOUCHED BY HAND)

*Sample of Mellin's Food and ...*

MESSRS. LAWAJI, LADHA & SONS, BOMBAY.

---

---

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Rs. 1

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

102, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

---

Printed and published by ... at the BOMBAY CHRONICLE ... Fort, Bombay.